ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,001—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th March.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	3045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
P. & O. SHANNON	4198	900	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
SIAM	3950	800	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P. & O. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday 22nd April.
SIAM	3950	800	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P. & O. VICTORIA	6258	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Receiving Shed before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

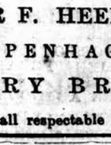
22nd March	19th April
5th April	3rd May
17th "	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	P. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ISBELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th March, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,490 tons, on the 19th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

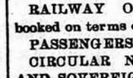
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abroy	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893. Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
STOCK VERIFIER WANTED. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Application should be sent to

AUDITOR,
B. & N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur, N.-W. Provinces.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED.

WANTED for 8 or 12 Months, from 1st May, 1893, a duly qualified European Medical man to act for the Company's Medical Officer during the absence of the latter on furlough. The Headquarters of the appointment is Madras. Application should be made to the undersigned before FRIDAY, 31st March, stating qualifications and remuneration expected, and should be accompanied by a recent testimonial or reference.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 28th February, 1893.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 COTTON GIN by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 PATENT KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 SEED DECORTICLATOR and Separator.
2 CAST IRON Wall Brackets and 3 ins. 3 Plumber Blocks.

The above are new and have never been used. The frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been repaired, and is as strong as ever. Cost price of the above Rs. 3,925.

OFFERS INVITED ALSO.

Second-hand 12 H. P. Vertical Field Boiler with Cross Tubes in good Condition, sold to make room for larger Boiler.

Price, with Fittings, Rs. 800.

Apply to G. R. MACDONALD, Manager,
Moniarah Factory, via Gopalgunge, Sarun.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover with Patent Hood.
One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.
One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.
One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.
One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TRUNKS, BAGS, & PORTMANTEAUX.

REGULATION TROOPSHIP AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.
Iron-Framed Work, covered Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound in Leather,
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
Same as above, complete with Tray.
NEW PATENT ROLLER CABIN TRUNKS.
Iron-Framed Work, Black Waterproof Canvas, strongly Bound, with Oak Protectors.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.
Strong Lever Locks.
GLADSTONE BAGS—COLLAPSIBLE.
Superior Quality.
In Black or Brown Hide.

NEW GLADSTONE BAGS—EXPANDING
These Bags are blocked—which prevents the contents being crushed.
THE BEACONSFIELD BAG.
For Hunting Kit, &c.—Plain Hide.
STEEL CABIN TRUNKS.
First quality only kept.
STEEL TRUNKS—WOOD BOUND.
Treacher's Specialty.
CROCODILE STEEL "BRINDISI" TRUNKS
For Steamers or Rail.
COURIER OR MONEY BAGS.
With all Latest Improvements.
Brown Waterproof Canvas.
BRIEF BAGS.
In Black or Brown Hide.

Also kept in Stock, a large Selection of
VALISE AND HOLD-ALL BAGS, GAME BAGS, SOILED LINEN BAGS,
HAT OR BONNET BOXES, HELMET CASES, &c.
DECK CHAIRS AND ALL TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RIFLEMEN'S REQUISITES. Wind Gauges, Sight Definers, Vernier Sight Elevators, Barrel Cleaners and Coolers, and Sight Protectors.
Shooting Spectacles, Rifle Sight Paints, Register Books, Articles suitable for Prizes Shooting Cups, &c.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {General Import Merchants and Agents.} BOMBAY AND POONA

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ATHLETIC GAMES. A Large Selection of Cricket, Lawn-Tennis, Badminton, and Racket Bats and other Requisites.
Polo Kit, Quoits, Dumb Bells, Golf and Croquet Kit, Boxing Gloves, and every Article to form a Complete Gymnasium.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {General Import Merchants and Agents.} BOMBAY AND POONA

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
for wearing under
Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and
Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs,
and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-
Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.
A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS
Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.
LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.
Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN-DOOR CARD GAMES. Price List on application. MADON, SONS & Co., in great varieties, amusing and instructive. Fort, Bombay.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMICAL ANALYSTS.

SANITARY APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
METEOROLOGICAL, SURGICAL AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES.
COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers, Specific Gravity Instruments.
And all the necessary Apparatus for testing Air and Water Impurities, and Food Adulteration.
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,
As supplied to several Municipalities, Railway, and Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.
Price Per Cwt. Rs. 7; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR CARL WALTHER
Gives by General Request in the Fort,
On THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
A GRAND CONCERT,

At which will be performed some of the best Music yet heard in Bombay. There being some doubt as to the Town Hall, the most suitable place, being available for this occasion, the name of the H ll or Theatre will duly be ADVE -TISED in a day or two. The Public is requested to keep themselves DISENGAGED for that evening of THURSDAY, the 23rd of March.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 11th March, 1893.

OFFICE OF THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 70 (Seventy) per Share, will on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1893, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders, whose names will stand on the Register of the Company on the 13th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to MONDAY, the 20th day of March, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, The Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 11th March, 1893, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR CAR AXLE OIL.

THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1893, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 900 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for lubricating the Slide Valves and Cylinders of Locomotive and River Steamer Engines. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 150 gallons per month from the 1st July next.

Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, Dated 4th March, 1893.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR CYLINDER OIL.

THE MANAGER of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders at his Office, in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1893, for the SUPPLY for 6 months of 900 gallons or thereabouts of heavy refined PETROLEUM OIL, suitable for lubricating the Slide Valves and Cylinders of Locomotive and River Steamer Engines. The Oil will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, at the rate of 150 gallons per month from the 1st July next.

Tenders must state the price of oil offered per gallon in Indian Currency; its flashing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit by Able's test; and its weight per gallon. Each tender must further be accompanied by a sample of not less than one gallon.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of dividing an order for the oil required equally between two tenderers.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Dated, Insein, 4th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOORGABAI, Widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of the late BHAIROONATH MUNGESH NAMJOSHY and VINAYEKRAO, the infant sons of BHAIROONATH MUNGESH, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in-writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 10 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim, Augar or Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,928 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old, Nos. 423, 491 and 102 new No. 4210, 4334, and 3662, and New Survey No. 2-134 and 1754, in the name of the late Bhairoonath Mungesh Dhoomay Sevoy, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2305 and 2307, and under 271 and 272 in the name of the said Doorgabai, widow of Bhairoonath Mungesh, and the said premises are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by the oart of Kasamath Bhawoo, on or towards the south by the oart of Tela Kooya, on or towards the East by the public passage, and on or towards the west by Sowlee Tank, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Doorgabai, widow, and her tenants.—Dated this 13th Day of March 1893.

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that my Son, by name HARJIVANDAS alias SANTOKBHAI alias SARABHAI MANORDAS, has long since separated from me. All persons are hereby WARNED NOT TO DEAL with him in my name, and I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any thing he may do in my name.—Dated 11th March 1893.

મનોરદાસ હરખચંદ.
i. e., MANORDAS HARAKHCHAND.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINETEENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income-Tax) for the half-year ending 31st December last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders, whose names shall appear on the Register on the 17th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજી શનશની કુંપની.
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th March 1893.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share for the first half-year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 17th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 20th instant both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુલજી ની કુંપની,
i.e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1893.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1892, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per share, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 22nd instant to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 15th inst. on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after 3rd April, 1893, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.

By Order of the Directors,
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Bombay, 11th March 1893.

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UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.,

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Poona, up to 1-30 P.M., (Madras Time) on the 17th Instant.
Form of Tenders as well as any information required regarding the contract can be obtained on application.
The estimated quantity of Meat for one year is:—

Beef 3,00,000 lbs.	Mutton 3,50,000 lbs.
Earnest money deposit—	
For Beef Rs. 2,200.	For Mutton Rs. 1,400.

G. W. PALIN, Lieut.,
For Chief Commissariat Officer,

Poona, 7th March, 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Petition for Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of the Property and Credits of POOTLABAI, widow of KASSINATH ATMARAMJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
SHAMRAO KASSINATH.....Petitioner.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Petition on the 22nd day of October, 1892, it was ordered that the said Shamrao Kassinath should pay to his Attorney, Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, the sum of Rs. 312-12-0, being the amount of his taxed cost

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,000
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	230
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	12T
Silver Shares	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bagby Brothers	6,625	200	185	19	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2 500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	365
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Goyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	---	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3)
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	9	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	---	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	195
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Mills	2,500	100	100	---	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	7)
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75 1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct. 870
Apollo	750	00'6	2,250	90 900
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil.40 320
Bhowanugger Cuy Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	--- 300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10 120
Broula Gawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	120
Bijapur City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16 220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20 320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	250	---	130 130
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35 875
French	300	500	all	100 480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50 475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50 127½
Changaum	240	450	450	32½ 425
Mashmadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63 85
Meroantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct 107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40 440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½ 270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55 580
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1 125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv 1 405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20 483
Sassoon	300	300	500	20 500
Shalimar Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct. 385
Shed and Punjab Co	100	1,000	100	25 1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35 500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 235
Volkart	---	1,000	100	Rs. 100 925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	30	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	33)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	---	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	1,000	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5)	680
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	665
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	---	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	---	415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 ex d
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khanegaun Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	70
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahtoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50)	100	100	12 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	325	325	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Soondurdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishanker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	635
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1
China Loaf	"	26-1 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-10 "
Do. do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do.	"	26
Bombay do.	"	25-14
English Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do. Drazons	"	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Bottomore	"	106-8
Do. 17/ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	230 Nominal
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	320

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz.
Novelty Theatre, Victoria Theatrical Company's performance of "All Baba and Forty Thieves," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Peninsular (s), from Aden; Assyria (s), Busreh; Australia (s), Glasgow; Maria Valeria (s), Trieste; and Quantock (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Chyebassa (s), from London; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—H. M. S. Serapis (s), for England; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; Thames (s), London; King Arthur (s), and Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Washington City (s), Brookside (s), and Tresco (s), Elephant Point; Brindisi (s), Mormugoa; St. Pancras (s), Dunkirk; and Lawada (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—La Seyne (s), for Aden; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular entered, and the s. s. Johanesberger, s. s. Sabarmati, and s. s. Kaveri left, the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Australia and s. s. Maria Valerie entered, and the s. s. Iran left, the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., on Monday, the 13th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The following is the statement for the month of February, 1893:—Daily average attendance, 16,875; admissions, 1,443; prevailing diseases, fever and diseases of respiratory organs.

ANOTHER CART MISSING.—Liladhur Khai, a Hindu dallal, reported to the police that, on Friday last, he engaged six labour-carts to carry twenty-four bags of sugar from the bunder to the godown. Five carts returned with four bags of sugar in each, but one cart, No. 1,348, did not return. It contained four bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 250.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—On Friday morning, Magan Luxmichand, a Hindu Merchant, sent his bill-collector to recover outstandings from different firms. The latter did not return in the afternoon, as he ought to have, and Magan, getting suspicious, made inquiries as to what was the matter. He learnt from different merchants that the bill-collector had recovered about Rs. 1,160, and had absconded.

FIRE.—Yesterday a fire was discovered in the room of a house belonging to Abdul Rahman, and occupied by Fakru Myan Mahomed Abas. An alarm was raised, and fire-engines from different stations promptly arrived on the scene. The Byculla fire-engine was utilised, and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 300. The fire is attributed to the explosion of some crackers, which were stored in the room for sale.

A PARSI LADY-DOCTOR.—Dr. Miss Freany K. R. Kama, who, after obtaining her diploma of an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, had proceeded to Europe for the purpose of further prosecuting her medical studies, has now successfully passed her examination and gained diplomas of L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., and L.F.P.S., and finally the M.D. Degree of the University of Brussels. Dr. Freany Kama is now studying midwifery in England. This is the first instance of a Parsi lady so successfully passing in higher medical science.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association will be held in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m., when members are particularly requested to attend. The business to be brought before the meeting is to receive and adopt the seventh annual report of the Association, together with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892; and to declare the election of the president, members of the Managing Committee, honorary treasurer, and honorary secretaries for the current year. The presidential address will be delivered by Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A.

A FEAT IN BICYCLING.—A Jhansi correspondent writes:—Mr. Ardesir Pestonji, of Messrs. Pestonji Ratanji and Co., and Mr. Darashah, of the Indian Midland Railway, started, on Friday morning last, at 5 o'clock, on their "safety bicycles" for Cawnpore, covering a distance of one hundred and forty-four miles in two days, halting for a whole night at Orie after travelling sixty-seven miles. Riding again the next morning they reached Cawnpore at 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Byramjee Nowrojee, a local merchant, welcomed his co-religionists in a right royal style, and the cyclists were generally congratulated on their arduous journey. They returned to Jhansi by rail.

ATTEMPTED STRIKE BY GHARIWALLAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin charged Ibrahim Nathoo before Mr. Cooper, with disorderly behaviour. The accused was persuading other victoriawallas to join in the strike which he had contemplated in conjunction with other gharriwallas. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5.—Inspector Nelmes charged four other gharriwallas with disorderly behaviour. The accused were also trying to persuade other gharriwallas to strike, but as they refused to do so, the accused struck them. Inspector Hack stated that, if the accused had not been brought before the Court, the matter would have perhaps taken a serious aspect. The gharriwallas were not allowed to keep their vehicles on places other than the "victoria stand." Those who disregarded this rule were fined by the Magistrate, and therefore, the accused attempted to strike. The Magistrate sentenced the first three accused to pay a fine of Rs 10 each. The fourth accused was fined Rs 5.

H. E. LORD HARRIS AT THE NOVELTY.—From an advertisement in another page it will be seen that H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris have again given their patronage to the Victoria Theatrical Company, which will perform, this evening, at the Novelty Theatre, the extremely pleasing play of Ali Baba and Forty Thieves. Messrs. Balivala and Khatau, the proprietors of the theatre, who gave a representation of "Sunghin Bakavli" on last Tuesday week, before their Excellencies and a full house, for the benefit of Bai Avabai Bhavnagri Home for Nurses' Fund (net profit Rs. 572 having been forwarded to the Trustees of the said Fund), deserve much praise for their enterprise in putting on board an operatic piece which greatly pleased the Governor and party and an appreciative audience. On the present occasion the house has been elegantly decorated, and the approaches to it display a plentiful supply of flags and bunting. Inside the theatre, the scenery and dresses have been vastly improved, and Mr. Balivala, as Ali Baba, is sure to attract the attention of the house as the chief hero. Almost all the seats in every part of the theatre have already been engaged.

THEFT OF YARN BY A CARTMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dastoor, on Saturday, Inspector Butterfield, at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, charged Narayen Gunnoo, a cart-driver, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of four bales of twist yarn, valued at Rs. 600, the property of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. Three other persons, named Mahomed Hossein, Jan Mahomed Abdula Dyer, and Dattoo Ramji were also brought up along with Narayen Gunnoo, on a charge of receiving stolen property and disposing of the same. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, owners of the property; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the accused, Dattoo Ramjee, while the other accused were not represented. The case for the prosecution was that on the 23rd February last accused Narayen in collusion with the other accused stole the cart-plate No. 1,694 belonging to one Bhow Succaram, cart-driver, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, and managed to remove the above property from the mill. Purshotum, a despatch clerk in the employ Kurramsi Damji, a mucoadum to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., engaged one hundred and forty-seven carts, including that of the accused Narayen. Each cart was loaded with four bales of twist yarn and directed to take that to the Prince's Dock. On comparing the counterfoil chits Purshotam found that one hundred and forty-six carts had returned to the dock, but one was missing. Information was given to the police late in the night the same day. The police on certain information received arrested Mahomed Hossein, who keeps a small factory at Imamwada. Some portion of the stolen property was recovered from him and on making further inquiries Inspector Butterfield arrested the other accused. Half the property was found with Abba Oomer, a weaver, who keeps a factory at Dadur. The cart-man pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The other three accused pleaded not guilty, and the case against them was adjourned until to-day.

THE ROUMANIA WRECK INQUIRY.

THE LASCAR CONTROVERSY.

ON February 20 the hearing of the inquiry into the wreck of the Anchor Line steamer Roumania was resumed before Mr. R. H B. Marsham, with Captain Parish, Captain Kenneth Hore, and Captain Kiddle, as Assessors. It will be remembered that an important point in the evidence taken last week was as to whether the lost vessel carried life-saving appliances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1888, and especially whether the life-belts were so placed as to be readily accessible to all persons on board. Evidence was given on behalf of the owners to show that the passengers were accommodated in eleven state rooms or cabins, each of which was fitted with four berths, and that there were four life-belts in each cabin. Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke both stated, however, that when they joined the steamer at Liverpool they saw no life-belts in their cabins. Captain Hamilton added that twice in the course of the voyage he searched for life-belts but was not able to find any; and it was suggested that they had been removed from the cabins to make room for passengers luggage. Another point in the case was whether the vessel was properly and sufficiently manned. It appeared that of the crew of sixty-eight hands eighteen were Europeans and the rest were Lascars. It was stated that after the stranding there was a great want of discipline among the lascars who at first quarrelled themselves over the boats, and were subsequently found huddled together in one of the alley ways moaning. Captain Hamilton said he had had experience of these natives up on the hills in India and found them absolutely useless in cold weather. On the other hand, the owners of the steamer called several shipmasters who said they frequently sailed with Lascar crews between this contry and India and found them in all respects efficient for the purpose, although a larger number was required than if European sailors were employed. It was stated further that nearly all the principal lines of steamers trading to India, including the P. & O Company, carry Lascars. Some of the witnesses also testified to the inefficient character of most of the lights on the Portuguese coast; and the Board of Trade specially asked the opinion of the Court as to whether, for the general safety of navigation on the coast of Portugal, the frequent obtaining of deep-sea soundings is desirable.

Captain Darling, the master of the Clan Grant, and Captain Thompson, formerly chief officer of the Roumania, having been recalled to explain points of detail in their previous evidence,

Mr. Pickford, on behalf of the relatives of the lost passengers, next engaged attention. He said that although the circumstances of the wreck were strange, not to say mysterious, he did not intend here to discuss the question of the liability of the owners; but he did hope this inquiry would lead to some further regulation concerning the terms on which passengers were carried. It was a great public question as to whether it was well for the passengers or necessary to the owners that they should be allowed to carry passengers on terms which freed them (the owners) from all pecuniary responsibility in the case of the loss of the vessel. He did not suggest that this was the case here, but when owners had their passengers' fares and a full insurance for vessel and freight, and then contracted themselves, out of all liability in the case of the loss of the vessel, one incentive to the careful and skilful management of the vessel was withdrawn. The failure to get the boats out, notwithstanding the apparently ample time, and the removal of the life-belts, the absence of which was not discovered by many of the passengers until the hour of need, were matters to which he particularly desired to draw the attention of the Court.

Mr. Leach, a barrister, who is himself a relative of one of the lost, was naturally a little more bitter in his onslaught on the owners. He said the disaster was largely due to the fact that the Lascars "curled up" at the critical moment, and he nourished a grievance against the Court because it refused to allow him to ask the owners whether they did not imperil the lives of their passengers in order to save the paltry difference between the cost of English and Lascar seamen. The captain came out in his pyjamas and did all that man could do, but what could he do with his Lascars lying about the deck, moaning and howling, and calling on all their gods.

Mr. Nelson, the representative of the relatives of the drowned master, had a comparatively easy task to perform, for all the evidence had gone to establish the fact that Captain Young was a most cautious and capable master, who steered the safest course, who invariably kept at his post on the bridge till midnight, and then left a competent officer to be called when the weather was bad, or when lights were seen. Mr. Nelson had no suggestion to make as to the cause of the stranding, but he did ask the Court to say that no shadow of blame laid at Captain Young's door.

Mr. Bucknill, Q.C., had a much more difficult task when he rose to put the owners right with the Court. But Mr. Bucknill has not been an ardent yachtsman all his life to no purpose. He is as much at home in a blue cloth peaked cap with a telescope under his arm as he is in wig and gown with a plethoric brief in his hands, and he brought to bear upon his pleading a vast amount of technical knowledge and lore of the sea. He claimed absolute absolution from blame for the owners, who, he argued, had their ships properly manned, properly equipped, and captained by an excellent master An attempt had been made by Mr. Leach to introduce a vast amount of prejudice. The manning of ships by Lascars could not be altered except by Act of Parliament. It was legal and therefore justifiable, and the Roumania had the proper number of Lascars. Nothing which the owners could do was left undone. They carried out everything which could reasonably be expected of them from any point of view. The attention of the Court had been directed to the fact that his clients had also lost two other vessels, the Trinacria and the Utopia; and a most unfair and improper attempt had been made to associate these losses with the fact that Lascars were employed on board. Of course, these attempts to import prejudice would not influence the Court; but, unfortunately, statements of this character also reached the public. All the important liners trading between this country and India, including the boats of the P. and O. Company, employed Lascars, and there was nothing at all exceptional in the employment of this labour by the Anchor Company.

Captain Hamilton, whose narrative of his extraordinary escape has been the sensational incident of the inquiry, began to get irritated as Mr. Bucknill proceeded to elaborate the owner's case. When Mr. Bucknill maintained that the life-belts were in their right places, and suggested that Captain Hamilton's search after the vessel had struck was but a superficial one by reason of his excitement, the captain could not by no longer. "Good God?" he broke out; "why everything depended upon it, and upon my keeping cool. It is too absurd?" The interruption, however, was made in an undertone, and did not reach the ears of the Court.—Mr. Bucknill's closing arguments came to this that while it was easy for people to sit at home at ease and apply to their charts, compasses and parallel rules to show that such and such a course ought to have been steered, yet they must ever remember that it was easy to be wise after the event, even where it was impossible for human foresight to have taken better precautions. For twenty years these owners did not lose a life, and then fate seemed to have made a dead set at them, and their ships, the Roumania, the Utopia, and the Trinacria were lost in rapid succession.

Dr. Raikes then summed up the evidence on behalf of the Board of Trade.

On February 22, Mr. Marsham delivered the judgment of the Court, which replied to the questions of the Board of Trade as follows: (1) The Roumania had three compasses on board—viz., one, the standard, in ordinary compass, on the top of the smoking room on the poop, by which the vessel was navigated; one an ordinary compass, on the upper bridge; and one ("Sir William Thompson's"), the steering compass, in the wheel-house. They were last adjusted on the Clyde by Mr. Walker, of M'Gregor and Co., Glasgow, on the 20th of August 1890. They were in proper order and sufficient for the safe navigation of the ship, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the manner in which it was stowed. (2). The vessel carried the lifeboats and life-saving appartus in accordance with the provisions of the Life-Saving Appliances Act of 1888, and the rules made thereunder. (3). The lifeboats were kept so as at all times to be fit and as ready for use as they could be when stowed inboard. The Court is of opinion that in vessels of this class one boat on each side should always be carrird swung out and in every way ready for immediate lowering, and this should form the subject of a report every evening at sunset. (4). When the vessel left Glasgow the life-belts for the passengers were all in racks under the sofa berths in the cabins, and were accessible to those in the cabins. When she left Liverpool, or soon afterwards, the Court is of opinion that the life-belts were not in two of the cabins from one of which they appeared to have been removed without two at least of its occupants being informed. The Court has evidence as to one other cabin in which life-belts appear to have been. The Court is of opinion that it would be better that each passenger should have a life-belt fitted in or over his berth. The Court has no reason to doubt that the life-belts of the officers and crew were in their proper places. (5). The vessel appears to have had sufficient hands on board and of have been manned in accordance with the practice to a great majority of the large passenger companies. The Court, however, thinks it desirable that in passenger vessels of this class there should be more European quartermasters than four, especially in vessels which only carry three officers, in order that the look-out may be kept by a European in cold wet weather. The crew were sufficient to lower the boats in case of emergency. (6). So far as the Court is able with the very meagre evidence before it to form a conclusion, it is of opinion that the vessel probably overran her distance, and is satisfied by the evidence that she was set out of her course by an unusually strong easterly current; and the state of the weather preventing the Burlings light from being seen, the danger was not known until she struck. (7). The life-belts in certainly two cabins were not readily accessible to the passengers in them, nor was their position known at the time the vessel stranded. There was no evidence as to the position of the life belts in the other cabins at this time, with the exception that Captain Hamilton stated that he went into a third cabin, then unoccupied, but could not find any life-belts there. The Court has no reason to doubt that the life-belts of the officers and crew were in their proper places, and accessible to them. (8). The Court is not satisfied that proper discipline was not maintained after the vessel struck. (9). According to the evidence of Captain Hamilton and Lieut. Rooke the vessel stranded about one a.m., on October 28 last, and Captain Hamilton's watch showed a quarter to two shortly before he was washed overboard. The time between the stranding and the drowning of the passengers may therefore be taken as about three-quarter of an hour. (10). Some efforts were made to save life. Acting, it may be presumed, under the master's orders, the crew were engaged in clearing away the boats and getting them ready for lowering. The only communication made to the passengers was by the third officer, who went below some twenty minutes after the stranding and advised them to stay there. The evidence as to the reason of no further communication to them and of no further steps to save life is very slight, but, so far as it goes, the view of the Court is that the vessel being upright for some little time after she stranded the master and officers underestimated the danger, and that when the vessel slewed broadside on to the rollers they were all swept away before they actually realised their perilous position. (11). The light on Burlings Island has a range of 25 miles, and as a light leaves nothing to be desired, but the interval of three minutes between the revolutions is too long. To shorten this interval of revolution might lead to uncertainty, as the light on Cape Roca (the next light to the southward) is also a white light, which revolves with an interval of 1¾ minutes. The Court therefore recommends that the Burlings light should be altered to a quick flashing light of equal power to the present light. (12) The Court recommends that in thick weather when approaching the Burlings from the north, the ship's position being uncertain, a cast or casts of the lead should be taken. This would show whether the vessel was outside of the 100-fathom line or, if inside, how far in.

THE AMIR.

SPECULATION must necessarily run wild for some few days still, writes the *Pioneer*, as to the tenor of the communication which Mr. Pyne is credited with having brought from the Amir. There is, however, no necessity to magnify the messenger chosen by his Highness into a diplomatic Envoy, or to assume that he is anything more than the bearer of a letter. His Highness has his own Envoy with the Government of India, and though the post is almost a sinecure no new departure is contemplated by Abdur Rahman. Mr. Pyne entered his service for a special purpose in connection with the Kabul workshops, in which arms and ammunition are made, and he has repeatedly journeyed to and from India in the ordinary course of duty. He can always be trusted to deliver such letters as may be given to him, without fail; and the more weighty the contents of these are, the more important is it that they should reach their destination safely. The Amir from the first has carefully guarded against his European employes being in any way mixed up with politics. They form a little colony in Kabul all to themselves: they are well-treated, and all that is asked of them is that they should conscientiously do the work for which they are engaged. In this his Highness has shown a wise discretion, for among a fanatical people like the Afghans the continued presence of "unbelievers" from outside will only be tolerated so long as they do not obtrude themselves upon public notice. The isolation of Mr. Pyne and his companions in Kabul may be wearisome to themselves personally, but it is the best guarantee of their safety. They may remain for years at their posts, but when they leave, they will know little or nothing of the inner life of the Afghan capital. Their position is probably unique, for though for centuries past Europeans have served Eastern princes, they have, as a rule, been free to make themselves acquainted with all that was passing under their eyes. The Afghanistan of to-day, however, is a different country from the Mogul Empire, or even the Punjab under the Sikh dominion: it has come within the influence of European diplomacy, and its ruler has elected to keep his own counsel, sharing his confidence with no one, and carrying self-reliance to an extreme point. His English doctor is his medical attendant simply; his superintendent of Workshops has no outside functions. They are not likely to rise to the position of Court favourites, whatever may happen, and it is well that this is so, considering the relations which subsist between the Amir and the British Government.

THE HEAD-MASTERSHIP OF LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.

THE Rev. R. Arnold Edgell, M.A., of University College, Oxford, and Westminster Scool, has been appointed by the Council to the head-mastership of Leamington College, in the place of Mr. J. W. Ford, who is retiring at Easter. Mr. Edgell was educated at Wellington College, a member of the Classical Uper Sixth Form under the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and head of the whole school under the Rev. E. C. Whichham, the present head-master. Proceeding to University College, Oxford, Mr. Edgell devoted himself more specially to the study of Natural Science, and obtained a First Class in the Final Schools in that subject. After some experience in a well-known Preparatory School at Laleham, Mr. Edgell was appointed Natural Science and Second Mathematical Master at Derby School, and shortly after was selected to organize the Modern Side at Westminster School, of which side he has been the Master for nearly eleven years, having also had the charge of a large house of day boys, for most of that period. Mr Edgell, therefore, is especially qualified to take charge of a public school like Leamington College, where it is desired to maintain the old classical prestige and at the same time develop a strong modern side. The Council received excellent testimonials on Mr. Edgell's behalf from the gentlemen already mentioned, from the very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, headmaster of Westminster School, Professor S. H. Butcher, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, and late Fellow of University College, Oxford, and other gentlemen of reputation in the scholastic world. Mr. Edgell is the son of the late Colonel R. J. Edgel, formerly Military Secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence, and for many years Chief Constable of Shropshire. His wife is the daughter of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S., President of the Indian Medical Board.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Surgs.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	2	3	38			46
B "	1	1	2	2	24			30
C "	..	1	2	2	32			37
D "	..	1	1	2	32			37
E "	..	1	1	1	31			37
F "	..	..	1	1	23			28
G "	1	1	1	..	31			37
H Cadets	..	..	..	..	17			21
I Cadets	..	..	..	..	55			61
K Cadets	..	..	1	..	10			12
L Cadets	..	..	1	..	46			53
Army Staff	1	..	..	2	6			9
Staff and Band	..	..	..	..	29			30
Total	4	7	10	8	35	7	366	437

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, A-D-C; Majs R S Brown, H A Acworth and T W C Leathem, (Adjt); Capts J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, A F Soundy, (Pay Master), J W Smith, and Lord Colin Campbell; Lieuts T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth, (Qr-Mr), D J Sharp, H R H Wilkinson, J H Ferneaux, and R G Snell; 2nd-Lieuts C C James and W Garlick, Lieut R A A Jenkins, 2nd Queen's R W S Vols.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. LUCK, now Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, has been selected for the command of the first-class District in Bengal, which will become vacant on April 1 by the appointment of Sir G White as Commander-in-Chief in India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tresco, 1,652 tons, Captain W Browne, sailed on Saturday last, for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s s Brookside, 1,722 tons, Captain G Dobner, sailed on Saturday last, for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain K S Blackburn, sailed on Saturday, last for Marmagoa, in ballast.

THE s s Washington City, 1,441 tons, Captain W Rowe, sailed on Saturday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain A Langlois, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

WALERS! WALERS!!

WALERS!!!

GRAND OUTRIGHT

AUCTION SALE OF

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS HORSES

AT A CHEAP RATE.

The sale of the remaining 20 very fine Australian horses, the pick of the whole shipment, four being thorough-bred as per pedigrees below, on account and risk of H. H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore will be resumed TO-DAY at 3 p.m., at the Government Remount Stables, Churni Road.

B. G. 5 years old well known spur brand by "Albatros" (imp). d. by "Wyndham" (imp.) broken to saddle and harness.

Chesnut gelding, the well known race horse, "Delegate" by "Marvellous" (imp) from "Miss Medley" winner of many races in Australia. "Vide Turf" register.

Chesnut gelding by Old Trick (imp) from Princess Alice by Winchelsea (imp) g. d. "My Queen" by Lord of the Hills (imp) g. g. d. Little Queen by Vanguard (imp).

Chesnut gelding full brother to the above, both Pedigrees go back to Queen of Hearts (imp).

N. B.—Gentleman wishing to buy hacks, chargers, racers, are requested not to lose this rare opportunity.

Also gentleman saddle, boxes, utensils, &c., will be sold at the end of the sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Eulalee Cowasjee Binoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, silverware, table and hanging lamps, copper and brass utensils, plated, glass and crockeryware, globe lamps, a strong built shigram and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of auction.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 13, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Engineer's level with stand.
50 boxes real old Scotch McGregor whiskey.
5 cases Bock's Pilsener beer in pints.
8 bassinette perambulators for two children with rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, 2 mail carts, and one ordinary go-cart.
2 large crushers for crushing grams, oats, or barley.
About 31 dozen glass bangles.
33 assorted fancy fans.
1 case about 10 dozen concertinas.
On account of the concerned—
B 107-59 1 case Japanned padlocks.
H S-3 1 case 95 two lb. tin biscuits.
By order of the Holland, Bombay Trading Co., Ld. and on account and at the risk of R. N. Kerrawalla—
Ex. s. s. Shanghai.
HTCB-RNK—236-1 case velvet.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built mail phaeton by Hall, of Long Acre.
1 English built landau by Laurie and Marner, good for pair.
1 four-seated light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.
1 light victoria thoroughly overhauled, for single and pair, self-driving, also, with bay Arab horse, aged, in good condition (certificate) and harness, complete.
1 strong shigram with a bay Australian horse and harness. On account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, wife of Ahmed Laduk Somjee—
1 Shigram.
The property of Meerza Abbas Beg, Esqr., C. S.
1 English shaft landau in perfect order, suitable for one or pair of horses, with steady, reliable strong Arab, will be sold as turn-out or separately to suit purchasers.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRIT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Callian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.—

A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, gin, liqueurs, cider, &c. also cases of oilmanstores and provisions.

The above is now on view.

ENGLISH VICTORIA AND PAIR OF WALERS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned carriage and horses, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

1 Handsome light English-built victoria by Brainsby, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of strong bay walers, 14-2, thoroughly broken in harness, with a set of English double harness.

The turn-out can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgage, Gosami Shri Mahalaxmi Vahujee, wife of Shri Vrajraiji Maharaj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Vussonjee Hirjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of September, 1890, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house, chawl, sheds, stable or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Matunga, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Krishna Narayen and others, partly by the property of Enoos Lazarus Souza, partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo and others and partly by the property of Luxumun Raghoo and others, on or towards the west partly by the property of Rev. Braz Fernandes and partly by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Tamuljee, on or towards the north partly by the property of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik and partly by the property of Luxmon Raghoo and others, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Narayen Wasoodew and partly by the property of Bhoodia Raghoo, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Joshi Vussonji Hirji, containing by admeasurement seventeen thousand and ninety-three square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No 7396-97, street No 1163-64, Matunga (Agarwadi), and by the Collector of Bombay for Government Toka under Collector's old Nos 23, 38, 46, 54, 28, 28, 1, 1, 18, 18, 18, 22, 41, 27, 64, 24, 35, 36, 41, 62, and 26, Collector's new Nos a 15186, 15209, 15221, 15232, b-15193, b-15755, 15175, 15177, 15278, 15181, 215215, a 15192, 15250, a-15188, 15203, 15204, 15211, 15228, and a-15191, and Municipality Nos. 6a-828, 11-326, 10-832, 16-29, 1-2-3-4-832,-8-832, 1-830-and 5-832.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Mess of the Marine Battalion, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co; one handsome light Victoria with back seat and moveable coachbox, hand some grey Arab Prince Charley, quiet and fast and harness, Hinks lamps. Persian and Brussels carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of Professor J. T. HAUTHORNTHWAITE proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 13, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS, CHANDELIER, CUP-BOARDS, UTENSILS, IRON TREASURY, &c.

Under instructions from N.C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C.; and in re Madhowjee Ramjee, adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th March, 1893, at 2 p.m., at Khuiasi Chukla, silk piece-goods shop, consisting few pieces of silk, Ghatpote Patch, Utlas, cut pieces of silk, handkerchiefs (printed) odhni, caps, cupboards, clocks, chests, chandelier Argand lamps, globe lamps, easy chair, copper pots, colour, iron treasury safe, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF SURPLUS CHINAWARE, CURIOSITIES, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOX, SCREENS, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. under instructions from Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co. (at their old shop Apollo Bunder) the following, viz:—Handsome China tea-sets, marble powder boxes, brass engraved and China jars and vases, door and fire screens, pictures, lacquered cabinets, panels, iron safes, ostrich eggs, soap-stone temples, show cup-boards, watches, cane walking sticks, camel hair pattoo cloths, skin rugs, metal helmets, Persian figure tiles, camphorwood trunks, silk umbrellas, old Corian figures (antique pieces), Persian carpets, gold embroidered pieces, musical box, &c., &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, viz., from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894 and license fees from Fudkarees and Cammattrees at the Delisle Road Sheep Market etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 13, 1893.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

ALL desirous of receiving COMMITTEE VOTING and MEMBER ENROLMENT PAPERS are requested to apply to Mr. J. B. K. MACBETH, 44, Tamarind Lane. No VOTING PAPERS sent in later than by the first Postal Delivery on WEDNESDAY Morning next will have effect in the election of the PRESIDENT, COMMITTEE and Honorary Officers of the ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 13th March, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS." in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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(Near the Railway Station)
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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Price 8 Annas.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases colored Muslins.
1 case white ground Prints.
3 cases Edam cheese.
3 cases Gonda cheese.
6 pairs India Rubber gloves.
On account of the concerned.
3 bales damaged grey shirtings.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Filloselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, handkerchiefs, French satin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 13, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

A RECOVERY of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38½d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher, at £64; while, in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent. dearer, at 83⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 60,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·58 to 83·64 cents per oz. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108½—both quotations *ex-div.* The market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank paper, say to 1⅞ and 1¾ per cent., respectively. The Indian Council placed a trifling amount of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 2 21-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained for extra Bills on the previous day. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all to this port. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2¼d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16d. has been established in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 38 5-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, there has been no change in the metal, though demand Exchange on London has declined half-a-cent to 4·86½ dollars. Consols in London have declined ⅛ per cent; returning to Wednesday's quotation of 98⅛.

The London Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with a firm feeling, at an advance of 1d. per lb. in Bombay skins, and of 1d. to 3d. per lb. in Madras skins, the total quantity sold having been 740,000 out of the 770,000 put forward at this sale.

The Wheat Market was dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ¼d. per cental lower, at 6s. 1d. per cental, Ex-Quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,800,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed market was easier; but no fresh quotations are given by Reuter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the day's sales having reached only 4,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 59-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 5 1-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market remained firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat; the Sales having again been only 4,000 bales, without any East Indians. There was again no change in the value of ready Cotton; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. Cotton at Havre advanced a franc, say to fcs. 51 for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 59 for "Fine" Broach. The day's Imports in Liverpool were 8,000 bales. Manchester was still firm.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 4,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 37,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was less, to the same extent, at 43,000 bales. The week's Imports were 14,000 bales lighter, at 49,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 1,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 59,000 bales less than at the same time last year, though heavier by 516,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 40,000 bales; but of Surats, there were 18,000 bales more in sight; and the figures for the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe given below now show a decrease in the total supply of 441,000 bales compared with those for last year, and an increase of 737,000 bales as against the year before, and in the case of East Indians, a decrease of 26,000 bales and 153,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. Ready American Cotton was ⅛d. per lb. higher yesterday than on the previous Friday, Arrivals being 7-64d. to 9-64d. dearer; the spot price showing an advance of 1⅛d., and of ⅛d. on the quotation in the same day last year and the year before respectively.

A decline of ⅛ cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in New York yesterday, at 9⅛ cents per lb., and June futures were 10 points lower, at 9·15 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the total figures now show a decrease of 1,887,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 1,639,000 bales as against those for the year before.

To-day, the spot price in New York has not moved; but June Futures have received 2 points at 9·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 13,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York was 5,830,000 bales compared with 5,760,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	55,000	92,000	37,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	16,000	35,000	59,000
" " Continent.....	55,000	40,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,352,000	6,239,000	5,991,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	1,686,000	2,646,000	2,558,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,477,000	1,869,000	2,017,000
" Stock in the Ports	830,000	1,180,000	676,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,160,000	4,600,840	3,442,650
" Surats	248,000	273,733	461,410
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,660,000	1,718,320	1,143,950
" London	5,000	8,000	17,000
American Afloat	80,000	145,000	200,000
East Indian "	10,000	12,000	10,000
Total ...	1,755,000	1,883,320	1,370,950
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 1-16d.	3 11-16d.	4 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera.....	4 7-16d.	3 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	2d.	½d.	1d.

SHIPMENTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.—A very marked falling off in shipments of *Plain Cottons* to all the three presidencies last month, compared both with the missions in January this year, and those in February, 1892, is disclosed by the monthly statistics just wired by Reuter in the tables which we give below, the falling off, as far as Bombay is concerned, being 16½ million yards as against January's figures, and 7¼ million yards against those for February last year. In the other two items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons*, shipped to this presidency, there is no great difference noticeable in either comparison, except that some 2 million yards less of the latter were sent here last month than in January. In *Twist* there has been some falling off compared with the supplies in January, and a considerable diminution as against those in February, 1892. The missions for the two first months of the present year to Bombay show a falling off of 2¼ million yards in the principal items of *Plain Cottons*; but in other *Cottons*, and in *Twist*, the quantities shipped to this port have been of about the same volume as in January-February 1892.

Bombay—	Feb. 1893.	Jan. 1893.	Feb. 1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	28,650,000	43,500,000	36,150,000
Colored Cottons "	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,650,000
Printed Cottons "	8,200,000	10,300,000	8,200,000
Twist .....lbs.	550,000	750,000	1,200,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	46,650,000	58,650,000	75,500,000
Colored Cottons "	3,450,000	3,750,000	4,950,000
Printed Cottons "	2,150,000	2,250,000	4,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	800,000	1,050,000	850,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	2,500,000	6,000,000	8,650,000
Colored Cottons "	400,000	850,000	850,000
Printed Cottons "	750,000	1,150,000	1,050,000
Twist .....lbs.	300,000	650,000	1,150,000
Bombay only—For 2 months	1893.	For 2 months	1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	72,150,000		74,800,000
Colored Cottons "	9,800,000		9,550,000
Printed Cottons "	18,500,000		18,250,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,300,000		2,150,000

COTTON in our local market has been quiet to-day at a decline in prices of Re. 1 per candy, and only a small business has been done. Exporters have bought only 300 bales of ready new Barsee, at Rs. 249-51; the Mills having taken 900 bales, made up of 450 new Julgaum, at Rs. 224; 100 each of Bengals, at Rs. 203; Barsee, at Rs. 250; and Mowa, at Rs. 248½; and 50 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 223; Palitana, at Rs. 253; and Ambali Ginned, at Rs. 254½ per candy.

Seeds have been quiet in tone with only a small export business passing; but prices are still quite unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a market generally steady, at previous rates. *Linseed*, however, is half-an-anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,499 bales.
Wheat	11,632 cwts.
Linseed	18,924 "
Rapeseed	9,782 "
Gingelly	10,057 "
Groundnuts	7,267 "
Castorseed	3,552 "
Rice	11,029 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, and the market may be called a shade weaker for immediate shipment; but, as usual, on a Saturday, very little business has been done to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and, in one direction, a little of the latter was given at 1s. 2 21-32d.; but this rate soon stopped, and 1s. 2⅜d. was the best available, while for forward delivery, Bank Paper, at 1s. 2 21-32d., has been offering after the 15th April. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 25-32d. for March-April delivery, at which, however, we heard of but little offering, and the market closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 5/8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 5/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Credits do ...1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Francs do. ...1·55½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and early business was done in Fours, for account, at 105¼; but later on, the rate fell to 105 3-16, and eventually the market closed weak, at 105¼ for Money, and 05¼ for Account; 101, nominal, being still the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole; but an upward movement has taken place in a group of Mill Shares, say of Rs. 15 each in Connaught, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 25 in Imperial; and of Rs. 30 in Empress, at our revised quotations. Mazagon are also Rs. 2½, and Manekji Petit Rs. 5 higher; but Presidency have declined Rs. 10. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

SILCOCK—Feb 13, at 21, Tite-street, London, S W wife of H F Silcock, I C S (Bombay), daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLISS—STARLING—Feb 21, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Harrow-road, William Maddock Bayliss, BA, B Sc, only son of Moses Bayliss, of St Cuthberts, Hampstead, to Gertrude Ellen, second daughter of Mathew Henry Starling, Barrister-at-law, Acting Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

GORDON, INCLEDON-WEBBER—Feb 4, at St Brannock Braunton, N Devon, Henry King Gordon Agent Bank of Bengal Moulmein, eldest son of Surgeon-Gen C A Gordon, MD, CB, HQP, Officer de la Legion d'Honneur, to Beatrice Giselle Louise Incledon-Webber, eldest daughter of Mr Edward Chichester Incledon-Webber, of Buckland House and St Brannocks Braunton N Devon.

GRIFFIN, JAMES—Feb 11, at St Andrews Church, Plymouth, by the Rev J Home, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Ven Archdeacon Wilkinson, Cecil P G Griffin, Lieut 1st Bengal Cavalry, son of the late Col Griffin, 45th Regt. and grandnephew of the late Admiral Griffin of Plymouth, to Annie, only daughter of Edward James Esq. of Cleeve House, Plymouth.

DEATHS.

CORNEWALL—February 19, at Brighton, Col Frederick Talbot Cornewall, late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 61.

GRANT—Feb 22, at 3 Astwood-road, Cromwell-road Ann, wife of the late Col Charles Fortunatus Grant, Bombay Army.

HIGKS—Feb 22, in London, Julia S, widow of Capt G W S Hicks, of the late H E I Co's 8th Bengal N L

STEELE—Feb 16, at 18, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, A L Steele, Maj-Gen Madras Army (Ret), aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BROWNING—March 3, at Edwardesbad of pneumonia, Herbert Geoffrey, infant son of Captain A R Browning, 4th Punjab Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

THE Government of India have received the despatch of Lord Kimberley dealing finally with the regulations under which the Members will be appointed to the enlarged Legislative Councils. Doubtless the decision of the Secretary of State will be made public in a few days, but as yet the Local Governments have not received any communication on the subject. The new Councils Act, however, is already operative. The right of interpellation conferred under one of its clauses has been exercised in the Supreme Legislative Council, where questions have already been put to the Government and replied to by the official Members of Council. Under the new law the next Budgets, Imperial and Provincial, will be submitted under the Act to the enlarged Councils for discussion. It is, therefore, obvious that no avoidable delay will be allowed to interfere with the constitution of the enlarged Councils. The first interpellation under the Councils Act was a question formulated by the Hon. Mr. Rattigan, respecting the amenability of Military officers to be sued for debts under rupees four hundred, and the conflicting ruling thereon of the Calcutta High Court and the Chief Court of the of the Punjab. The question was read by Sir Griffith Evans, and it fell to the lot of the Military Member of Council, General Brackenbury, to reply. He stated very briefly that the Government of India was not aware of the decision of the Punjab Chief Court on the subject, as it had not yet been published in the authorised Law Reports received by Government, but there is reason to believe that the view said to be taken by that Court is acted upon in Bombay. The subject has also been ruled upon by the full Bench of the Calcutta High Court. The question is one of the interpretation of the Army (Annual) Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, and the Secretary of State has been communicated with, so that a future Army Act will remove any doubt which may exist on the subject. General Brackenbury added that Government will now forward to the Secretary of State the ruling of the Chief Court of the Punjab, Mr. Rattigan's question, and the reply thereto. To Mr. Rattigan must be awarded the honour of having drawn first blood under the new rules relating to inter-pellation.

Following close upon him, a good second, was the Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E., with three questions, two of which bristled with figures, and the third asking for tables showing the extent to which the Land Improvement Act has been availed of for the last five years, the amount of bad debts, if any, which have been written off as irrecoverable. The Honourable member who was evidently under the impression that the Act had been a lamentable failure, concluded his interpellation by requesting the favour of any explanation that may exist as to why the Act was not more largely availed of. The first question, however, simply asked that the Government of India should be pleased to explain how the net surplus of Rs. 60,42,000 of the revenue in the last twelve years has been spent, and what portion of it is included in the cash balance of 1892-93. Sir David Barbour furnished the required explanation. The money had been used to diminish the amount of the loans necessary to find funds for the construction of railways and canals, and for loans to Municipalities and to agriculturists for improvements and other similar purposes. The bulk of the expenditure on the construction of canals and railways, and the disbursements on account of loans do not come out of revenue, and do not form part of the surplus or deficit of the year. Money required for such purposes is usually provided by borrowing. But when there is a surplus of revenue over expenditure in any year the cash balance is increased by the amount of that surplus, and the amount borrowed is proportionately reduced. These reductions in the borrowings keep down the charge for interest. The surplus of each year is absorbed in the cash balance from which the sums—that would otherwise have to be borrowed—are taken as required. It is impossible, therefore, to say what proportion of the net surplus of the last twelve years will remain in the cash balance at the end of the present year; but obviously the Government must either have borrowed more money bearing interest if the cash balance had not been employed instead of borrowed money. The second question asked for a table showing the number of Europeans employed in each province arranged in nine categories, according to the amounts of their salaries, beginning with those drawing two hundred rupees and less, and going up to those receiving three thousand rupees and upwards. Sir David Barbour pointed out that the preparation of a table of this complicated nature would be a work involving considerable delay. All the information required is to be found in a return presented to Parliament last year giving the numbers and salaries of officers on active service in India on the 31st March, 1890. The Finance Minister laid on the table two statements showing the distribution by provinces of officers other than military included in the return presented to Parliament. The third question, relative to the working of the Land Improvement Act, was answered by Sir Philip Hutchins, who said that a statement has been drawn up as requested by Mr. Palli Chentsal showing the loans advanced in the several provinces under the Act in the five years ending 1890-91, and the instalments which have remitted in those years. The total advances rose during the five years from over four lakhs and-a-half to over eight lakhs and-a-half, more than eighty per cent. The average remissions amounted to Rs. 1,170 per annum, and it is impossible as yet to say what proportion of the debts are irrecoverable. Sir Philip pointed out that the questioner had made no reference to the kindred measure, the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884. The two Acts, the statistics of which are taken together, were utilised during last year to an extent never known before. Under the two Acts nearly thirteen lakhs had been advanced per annum on an average. In 1890-91, the aggregate sum had risen to twenty and-a-half lakhs and in the ensuing seventeen months forty-eight lakhs had been distributed as loans in seven provinces. Madras alone received thirty lakhs which was chiefly employed in the sinking of wells.

In furnishing an explanation as to why the Land Act had not been more largely availed of, Sir Philip Hutchins made a reference to the question of the advisability of establishing Agricultural Banks which Sir William Wedderburn will not be altogether pleased to read. He stated that after the Land Improvement Act had been passed in 1883—in supersession of an earlier Act which had proved ineffective—new rules had to be made, and it takes some time to enable illiterate villagers to understand a change of system. Some of the original rules were cumbrous and elaborate, applications being referred to a high District official for sanction. A simpler and more elastic system has been introduced to facilitate loans where the security is good, and the interests of the general tax-payer are not endangered. Sir Philip owned that there was another explanation for the backwardness of the people in applying for loans under the Act. The villagers have a preference for the local money-lender, who is personally known to them, and to whom they must apply for loans not covered by either of the Acts. The money-lender who charges high interest is somewhat more lenient in the matter of punctuality in payments. But not unnaturally he looks with an unfriendly eye on the cultivator who gets money from the State at low interest, and may refu

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY ON THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Yesterday Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Randolph Churchill received a deputation on behalf of Commercial interests of Ireland, including representatives from the Bank of Ireland, the Irish Railways, Messrs. Guinness and Co., Messrs. Jameson, and the Chambers of Commerce, to protest against Home Rule.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to their address, said he deeply sympathised with them and urged an agitation to expose the true character of the measure, which, he said, would ruin Ireland if passed.

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

The Cotton crisis in Lancashire is ending, the Operatives having offered to accept a reduction of two and-a-half per cent. unconditionally, which terms the masters will probably agree to.

A STEAMER IN COLLISION.

LONDON, MARCH. 11.

The steamer Europa bound from Calcutta has sunk off Bremen after being in collision. The crew were saved.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE UNIONISTS AND THE PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A special sitting of the Commons was held yesterday (Saturday) to expedite supply. The Unionist members were, however, resentful and indisposed to facilitate the progress of business.

THE CASE OF DR. BRIGGS.

On the motion of supply being brought forward Mr. Lockwood referred to the case of Dr. Briggs formerly on the staff of Lord Connemara, and said that the Doctor was willing to apologise for his letter written to the *Army and Navy Gazette* on the 4th of June last.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that if Dr. Briggs apologises he will be reinstated in the service.

ABANDONMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS SYSTEM.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in his statement on the Army Estimates said the only way to equalise the battalions in Great Britain and abroad was to bring some of them home. It was impossible, he said, to reduce the strength of our Army in India and he defers the question as to whether India is able to spare two or three corps. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman went on to say that it was the intention of the Government to withdraw one battalion from Gibraltar, and that the original intention was to withdraw one from Egypt and substitute a battalion of Guards, but recent events in Egypt at present prevented these changes.

It had been decided, he said, to abandon the Army Corps system for foreign service and to hold a field force of twenty thousand men ready instead.

THE DE WALDEN DIVORCE CASE.

After a week's trial Lady Howard de Walden has obtained a separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty. A counter suit brought by her husband for a divorce on the grounds of his wife's alleged misconduct with Captain Noel Winter and Comte Madre was dismissed, the jury stopping the case.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, MARCH 11.

An immense fire has taken place here in the business part of the city, the damage being estimated at four million dollars. Several people were killed by jumping from the eighth storey of some of the buildings.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL MANGLED.

BERLIN, MARCH 10.

The committee of the Reichstag have rejected the essential clauses of the German Army Bill for increasing the peace effective.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, MARCH 10.

At the Panama trial to-day M. Floquet angrily denied the charges brought against him by M. Charles de Lesseps. MM. Freycinet and Clemenceau likewise denied M. de Lesseps' charges, which M. de Lesseps, however, adhered to. There was a great uproar in the Court which eventually had to be cleared.

MORE DAMAGING REVELATIONS.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

At the Panama trial to-day Madame Cottu alleged that the Government had attempted in January to purchase through M. Soinoury, the Chief of the Detective Department, the silence of the Panama Canal Company's Directors by a promise to stop the trial, and that M. Soinoury had offered to release her husband if the documents were revealed damaging to the Deputies of the Right.

M. Soinoury partly denied these charges.

The Minister of Justice resigned this evening on the ground that M. Soinoury had failed to clear him from Madame Cottu's charges.

THE AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.

The American Solicitor-General has advised the Government regarding the Gold Reserve available for the needs of the Treasury.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden arrived here from Colombo this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11.

The s.s. Malwa arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 12.

Mail steamer Arcadia from China arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼ ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	38¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	49,000	"
" " Surats	NIL	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,660,000	"
" " Surats	15,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

BANQUET TO LORD ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The banquet and entertainment to Lord Roberts last night was a complete success, being one of the most brilliant functions ever held in the Town Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay in proposing the health of the distinguished guest at the dinner, touched very briefly on his career, and said that in yielding up the command of the Indian Army Lord Roberts left it in a higher state of discipline, efficiency, and equipment than it ever attained before. We are mainly indebted, he said, to his able and persistent advocacy for line fortifications, which now renders the Indian Empire practically impervious to foreign aggression. He had set a noble example by a blameless life. His loving care for soldiers and unwearied efforts to improve their condition, and his never-ceasing efforts for their welfare, created for him their personal affection, little short of devotion. Mr. Mackay's reference to Lady Roberts was received with loud and prolonged cheers. Lord Roberts, in the course of a lengthy reply, referred to the vast changes in India during his forty-one years' service, drawing a vivid picture of India, past and present, and made an interesting digression into the history of the Mutiny. He dwelt on the vital necessity of the Army in India being well trained, well equipped, and ready to take the field at short notice. With regard to the British troops in the country, they were never in a more efficient state than now, every endeavour having been made during the last seven and-a half years to increase the efficiency, no branch of training having been neglected; and he laid special stress on the value of camps-of-exercise. In the matter of equipment he hoped in a few months magazine rifle and smokeless power cartridge would be issued to every battalion of British Infantry in India, that ere long we would have really good field howitzer and breech-loading guns for heavy artillery and siege trains. With reference to the readiness of the army to take the field, it would have been a satisfaction to his Excellency to see the mobilization scheme of 1886 put to practical test on a large scale at some camp-of-exercise. Financial considerations prevented this, but in minor frontier expeditions in the last few years the arrangements had worked without a hitch. Passing on to the morale and physique of the army he thought that with the former no fault could be found, but as to physique he was a believer in the old soldier, and he doubted whether a regiment, composed exclusively of young soldiers, could possibly be as efficient in the field as the one with considerable proportion of longer service men. His experience was that drafts supplied of late years consisted of smaller men than formerly, but though raw material was defective in certain respects, we make much better use of it than formerly. He referred to the improved health, discipline, and marked diminution in drunkenness and serious crime among the British soldiers in this country, and quoted figures showing a surprising decrease in the death-rate. The measures of sanitary reform had materially conduced this, but greater sobriety in the British army had much to do to keep better health. He purposely refrained from referring to coast inland frontier defences, and the condition of the Native army. He would have an opportunity of expressing his views at the dinner at the Byculla Club, Bombay, to which he has been invited.

ENTERTAINMENT AND PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO LORD ROBERTS.

At the entertainment which followed the dinner Lord Roberts was presented with an illuminated address in a casket. In the course of the reply thereto he touched on the defence of the North-Western Frontier, pointing out how essential it was to the prosperity and development of India. With a friendly and independent Afghanistan, a mobile well equipped field army, with a good system of communication enabling rapid concentration, we need not fear Russian aggression. If, on the other hand, we fail to take reasonable precautions, if our frontier policy is vascillating and dilatory, if we have no clear perception of what we want, we may find ourselves involved in serious difficulties, undetermined how to meet them. Indecision will surely encourage further encroachments, and in the end we may have to appeal to arms, and recover what we need never have lost. The best way of preserving peace was to be prepared for war, he advocating the resolute policy of self-defence. He did not ignore financial difficulties, but he trusted there would be a way out of it without increasing taxation or reducing civil and military expenditure needed for efficient administration of the country. He wished to correct the prevailing erroneous idea that money has been wasted on preparations for mobilization and erection of defences at Quetta and other points in the North-West. The utmost care of economy has been exercised by responsible advisers to Government in dealing with several items in the additional expenditure; nothing essential has been omitted, and nothing superfluous included. The result is that the total cost of measures carried into effect during the last seven and-a-half years amounts to about sixty-four lakhs for mobilization purposes, and one hundred and ninty-eight lakhs for frontier defences, the whole of which has been paid out of the revenue. Looking at the matter from a commercial standpoint, trade and commerce have increased enormously in the past forty years. That this growth of commercial activity may continue unchecked, two things were necessary, retention of our command of the sea, and that all classes be able to rely upon internal tranquility and external security of the country. Our military resources must be proportionate to the increased duties required of them, for considerably less than half per cent. of the value of foreign trade; the Indian Army has been rendered fit to take the field at short notice. The frontier has been strengthened by well-devised fortifications.

RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The retirement of Mr. W. Kaye, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, is gazetted from April.

LEAVE.

Justice Beverley, of the Calcutta High Court, has been granted five months' leave from April 5.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

Mr. H. W. Gordon will presumably again fill the officiating vacancy of Resident in Kashmir, and is to have in future a guard of twenty-eight sepoys under a Native officer at Srinagar. The 27th Punjab Infantry at Jullundur will furnish the first guard.

THE MHOW COMMAND.

It is believed that Brigadier-General G. H. Beville, C. B., commanding the Deesa Brigade, will officiate in the Mhow Command during the absence of Major-General Anderson, who is going home on eight months' leave.

THE VICEROY'S BODY-GUARD.

Captain Turner, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, will, the *Pioneer* understands, officiate as commanding the Viceroy's Body-Guard as Captain J. Onslow is taking up an acting appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

MEMORIAL TO LORD ROBERTS.

It has been definitely decided that the memorial to Lord Roberts in Calcutta shall take the form of an equestrian statue. Subscriptions, already guaranteed, amount to between forty and fifty thousand rupees.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S DURBAR POSTPONED.

Owing to the inclement state of weather in Bareilly, where it had been raining on and off since 9 p.m., on Friday night, H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor's durbar the next morning had to be postponed at the last moment. It will be held on Monday.

CHIN HILL NEWS.

From the Northern Chin Hills comes the news that the Muntok Valley has been cleared and the headmen with the villagers have submitted and agreed to settle at Kosat. Some 345 guns have been surrendered up to the latest date. A detachment of the 3rd Gurkhas, still in Lushai country, will leave Chittagong in the steamer Dalhousie for Calcutta on the 23rd instant.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The following projected railways will be surveyed during the next working season in addition to those already in hand:—Rutlam to Muttra, *via* Bhurtpur; Katni to Saugor; Chittagong to Irrawady, *via* the Aeng Pass; Ludhiana to Ferozpore; Pachpadra to Umarkot; and a branch line to Garmaokhtesur, either from the East Indian or the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway. Reconnaisances will be made of the country between Raipoor and Vizagapatam, and along the left bank of the Irrawaddy from Prome northwards.

BIENNIAL RELIEF OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, having submitted a recommendation that the British Infantry Regiments at Bombay should be relieved after two years in that trying climate, the Government of India have, in replying, accepted the general principle of biennial relief in the case of British Regiments located in stations which are known to be unhealty, or which owing to local isolation offer but few facilities for instruction. They are, however, averse to laying down any rule to the effect that a regiment shall not under any circumstances be kept longer than two years at any particular station.

LADIES' CRICKET MACH.

A most amusing ladies' cricket match, Lahore *versus* Mian Mir, took place, at Lahore, on Friday evening, in the presence of a very large number of spectators. Lahore made 98, and Mian Mir 40 runs.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two matches of inter-Regimental Polo Tournament were played off at Umballa on Friday afternoon. The weather continued fine, and the grounds were in perfect order, and there was a very large concourse of spectators. The first game was between the 5th and 16th Lancers, and was all through a fast one. There was plenty of hard hitting. At the final call of time the score stood as follows:—16th Lancers, four actuals and one subsidiary to the 5th Lancers, three actuals and three subsidiaries. The extra actual gave the victory to the 16th. The other game was between the Queen's Bays and the 7th Hussars. The former team had one different member, while the Hussars had only one of last year's team. The Bays were perfectly drilled, sure on the ball, and hard hitters, whilst the Hussars were sufficiently schooled, but the hitting power was weak. The Bays cleverly defended the flags till final call of time, and won by three actuals and two subsidiaries to one actual and two subsidiaries.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

A large number of passengers sailed for Europe by the mail steamer Thames, which left Bombay harbour on Saturday last. Amongst them were the Earl and Countess of Meath, his Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Colonel Massy, Captain Cox, Mrs. Hogg, and Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, C.I.E.

Exactly at 12 o'clock, the Maharaja and suite, accompanied by Colonel Massy, arrived at the bunder where they were met by Mr. Howse, of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, and Mr. Gouldstone of the Esplanade Hotel, who superintended the embarkation of his Highness and suite. After garlands and flowers had been presented to them, the Maharaja and party embarked on board a steam-launch, and proceeded to the mail steamer. The Maharaja first goes to Ismailia. After visiting Cairo, his Highness proceeds by the Austrian-Lloyd's steamer to Brindisi, and after travelling through Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, goes to London and thence to America. After visiting the Chicago Exhibition, his Highness will return to India probably *via* Japan and China.

Mrs. Hogg, wife of General Hogg, Quarter-master-General of the Bombay Army, left for England by the same steamer; as also Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., to his Excellency the Governor. At 12-15 o'clock, Mrs. Hogg, accompanied by General Hogg, arrived at the bunder, where she was received by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., to his Excellency the Governor, Dr. Waters, and Captain Swann. Captain Poore accompanied Captain Cox on board the Thames.

Some members of Lord Hawke's team also left for England by the same steamer. Amongst them were Messrs. Vernon, Haseltine, G. A. Foljambe, Clark, Robinson, and H. F. Wright.

At 12-30 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Muncherji Bhownuggree and their two sons arrived at the bunder. A large number of friends, who had assembled to meet Mr. Bhownuggree, cordially greeted him and presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, C.S.I., Dr. Burjorji Byramji, Messrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, R. D. Setna, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Nanu N. Kothare, J. J. Gazdar, Nanabhai R. Chichgar, Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, Dadabhoy Hormusji Dadabhoy, Darashah R. Chichgar, Ardeshir Framji Moos, Premchand Roychund, D. C. Shroff, Merwanji Furdoonji Murzban, Sorabji Framji Bhownuggree, S. K. Pathack, E. R. Vicaji, Merwanji Rustomji Boyce, &c. Most of the gentlemen accompanied Mr. Bhownuggree to the mail steamer.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS FOR WELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Suicide" seems right, but I would not go so far as to "leave *well* alone" but suggest the following far more simple method for which I have not taken out a patent.

Every well should have a beam across the middle to which is attached a knotted rope reaching down to the bottom. Any drowning person can catch that rope and come up by it and any one witnessing the accident, swimmer or not, can go down by means of this rope and help up the unfortunate party.

SAVED.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A very successful Spoon Competition was held on Friday morning, the 10th instant. Twenty-eight competitors being present some fairly good scores were made. The winners of the 1st and 2nd Spoons had not previously won a Spoon. The winner of the 3rd Spoon was handicapped four points for one previous win.

The competition on Friday next will be at 500 and 600 yards.

It is proposed to hold a smoking concert shortly, and friends willing to assist are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Downing, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The following are the scores :—

	Scores, 200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Corpl J A McKinon, Bo Vol Rifles	29	28	57a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	30	25	55a
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	31	24	55b
Vol J Menniss, G I P R Vols	27	27	54c
Corpl J J D Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	28	25	53d
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	27	25	52a
Lce-Corpl C A Cutler, G I P R Vols	25	26	51
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26	25	51
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	28	22	50
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23	26	49
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	25	24	49
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	28	19	47
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	27	19	46
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	22	23	45
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	22	45
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	24	21	45
Corpl A C Scott, G I P R Vols	28	17	45
Lce Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	26	17	43
Sergt W H Jackson, Bo Vol Arty	22	19	41
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	21	19	40
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	19	20	39
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	22	16	38
Sub-Condr W Doolan, Commissariat Dept	18	18	36
Vol H Rowe, Bo Vol Rifles	19	16	35
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	16	18	34
Vol J Bowler, G I P R Vols	13	0	13
Mr J Hauser, Civilian	11	retired	11
Vol C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	Rd	Rd	Rd.

a Handicapped 12 Points.
b Handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd Spoon.
c Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Winner of 2nd Spoon.

The following is the result of the Sixteenth Carbine Spoon Competition :—

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Gunner F Blodwell	21	29	50*
Gunner A Bond	21	27	48†
Sergt D A Pinder	20	23	43
Gunner C H Butler	19	23	42
Gunner H O Coates	19	22	41
Gunner G Hesketh	19	22	41
Corpl F Taylor	25	15	40
Sergt-Instr Owens	16	22	38
Gunner J P Phelan	13	21	34
Gunner P Flower	13	21	34
Sergt-Maj Beckerleg	13	20	33
Gunner H W Martin	16	15	31
Bomr Zurhorst	10	17	27
Sergt H W Jackson	16	11	27
Maj G W Roughton	16	14	24
Maj G D Traylan	5	14 rot	19
Sergt H G Hyde	2	16	18

* Handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd Spoon.
† Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Account for the fact how we may, it is undeniable, as some of the more independent of the Opposition papers admit that the Gladstonian party are in a far more cheerful mood than their opponents. On the eve of the opening of Parliament things were very different. Then the Unionists were as hopeful as they are now despondent. In my opinion a variety of causes have contributed to this somewhat unexpected state of things. In the first place, the Government, since it came into power, has made no conspicuous mistake. It began by conciliating, through the agency of Lord Rosebery, the classes who are most articulate, and the determination not to pursue without inquiry a policy of scuttle in Uganda brought the Ministry no small amount of popularity, which was increased by the admirable manner in which the Cabinet dealt with the short but sharp crisis in Egypt. As a set-off to the credit gained by the Administration in giving Lord Rosebery a freehand, Conservatives reckoned on a serious breach in the Liberal ranks immediately the Home Rule scheme was introduced. The Home Rule Bill has been before the country nearly a fortnight, but we hear of no disruption among Mr. Gladstone's followers. Disunion may possibly come later when the Committee stage is reached, but there are at present no signs whatever of anything like a cave. What is more, the measure, introduced by the Prime Minister on the 13th instant, has so far excited surprisingly little opposition. It is true that Ulster is just as antagonistic as ever, and that scarcely a day passes without the issue of some vehement manifesto by the Orangemen of Northern Ireland, but in the rest of the Kingdom the Home Rule Bill has aroused no such fierce hostility as was, for instance, manifested when Mr. Gladstone first took up this question. How are we to explain the apparent acquiescence of the English people in Mr. Gladstone's proposals? The present calm is attributed by some Unionists to a conviction on the part of the enemies of Home Rule that those proposals have no chance whatever of being translated into law. Others contend that the English people are merely waiting for guidance from the Unionist leaders, who have not yet made up their minds how to attack the Bill. The question is no doubt a large one, and it takes time for objections in a matter of this sort to crystallise; but there is an idea abroad that the delay in pronouncing on such important points as the retention or non-retention of the Irish members at Westminster may be due to divided counsels. If there is no foundation for the impression the sooner, in the interests of the Unionist party, it is shown to be erroneous the better. A portion at least of the agreement, indifference, or apathy referred to arises, I am persuaded, from a growing feeling that something must be done to settle the Irish difficulty. Over and over again I have been told by good Conservatives that they would go a long way towards satisfying the demands of our fellow-subjects in Ireland in order to secure peace. Fanciful as it may appear there are some Conservatives whose criticism has been partially disarmed by Mr. Gladstone having contented himself with calling the bodies he wishes to set up in Dublin a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly instead of a Parliament. There is, after all, some virtue in a name.

In politics, as in other mundane affairs, nothing succeeds like success. The electoral victories of last week have been repeated both in the North and the South. At Hexham Mr. McInnes has won back the seat he lost at the General Election and young Mr. Harry Lawson, who a few months ago was defeated at Cirencester by three votes, has now been returned by the relatively large majority of 242. The recent bye-elections seem to show that to have unseated a member by means of an election petition is not so injurious to the petitioning party as is generally assumed. At Stockport the Liberals made sure of returning their man, but the Conservatives polled more votes than at the General Election, when the late Mr. Lewis Jennings was elected in conjunction with a Gladstonian of great local popularity. The Premier is certainly not letting the grass grow under his feet. In spite of some murmurs from his opponents he is resolved to take the second reading of the Home Rule Bill on the 13th of March, and during the past few days he has made a commencement with the other measures promised in the Queen's Speech. Mr. H. Fowler, the President of the Local Government Board, has brought in a Bill for improving the registration, not for establishing One man One vote, which is to come later; Sir G. Trevelyan, as Scotch Minister, has introduced a similar measure for North Britain; and Mr. Asquith has explained his Employers' Liability Bill. Mr. Fowler's measure is practically unopposed, but Mr. Chamberlain is not satisfied with Mr. Asquith's attempts to deal with a matter that has given trouble to his predecessors at the Home Office, and has moved an amendment that has yet to be voted upon. Until last night, when the same Minister appeased the Welsh Dissenters by presenting the Suspensory Bill to the House the proceedings of Parliament during the week had been almost as lame as an Indian Budget debate. But the *odium theologicum* is strong in St. Stephen's, and although Sir John Gorst did not seem quite at ease in the role of a defender of religion, Lord Randolph Churchill by the vigour of his speech advanced another step towards perfect reconciliation with his old political friends. In spite of his oratory, however, the motion for leave to introduce the Bill was carried by a majority of 56. In some respects the result of this division is more significant than anything that has taken place this session and must cause considerable uneasiness to the advocates of the Church in Wales.

Two questions respecting the grievances of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department appear in the orders of the day for this afternoon's sitting of the House of Commons. In the first place, Sir Seymour King asks whether the officers of the department have submitted memorials to the Government of India and the Secretary of State "exhibiting a general discontent with the failure of the Government of India to carry out the recommendation contained in a despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 13 T., of 25th August, 1887, providing for the division of all officers below the rank of Chief Superintendent into six classes, thus abolishing grades, but not reducing the number of officiating steps possible in the event of a senior officer going on leave; whether the object of the Secretary of State's despatch was to accelerate promotion; whether the Government of India has added to the Secretary of State's scheme a rule of its own to the effect that officiating promotion should no longer be granted from grade to grade, whereby an opposite effect has been produced from that intended by the Secretary of State; and whether in view of the continued discontent caused by this rule the Secretary of State will direct the Government of India to carry out his own recommendations." Mr. Stanley Leighton, a well-known Shropshire member, inquires whether the Secretary of State's order in the despatch referred to reducing the number of officers from 104 to 84 as the lowest number deemed to be necessary for efficiency should be final; whether the Secretary of State is aware of the recent action by the Government of India reducing the number of Assistant Superintendents in each grade with the effect of retarding promotion; and whether he will take steps to secure the immediate recruitment of the department now reduced to 74 instead of 84, up to its full strength, in order to prevent stoppage of leave, and overworking of the officers in the department. The friends of the aggrieved officials are determined that their representations shall receive attention from the powers that be in this country, and no stone will be unturned to induce Lord Kimberley to adopt a firm attitude *vis-a-vis* the supreme authorities in India.

A fresh contract was towards the end of the past year entered into with the B. I. S. N. Company for the conveyance of the mails between Aden and Zanzibar. This afternoon Sir John Hibbert as Secretary to the Treasury, is to move in the House of Commons that the arrangement be approved.

Among the minor questions, if it may be so described, that are now agitating men's minds at Westminster, is that of the proposed payment of members of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, it is sometimes forgotton, only gave a qualified assent to the principle in his Newcastle speech, and if, as seems to be the case, he is unwilling to go as far as some of his supporters wish he is quite consistent. His idea that only such members as can plead poverty should receive payment is strongly objected to as making an invidious distinction, and strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the right hon. gentleman to make the thing applicable to every Parliamentary representative. The opposition to any payment at all is very keen in some quarters, on the ground that it would lead to a deterioration of the House of Commons. Opponents of the suggested change argue from the state of affairs in the United States and in a republic nearer home, but corruption is very much a matter of custom. It is not the custom in this country, whatever it may be elsewhere, and those who favour the payment of M.P.'s as well as Ministers of the Crown contend that because a certain proportion of paid legislators in foreign States are open to bribery it does not follow that our own representatives would be equally faithless to the trust imposed in them. There is no body of men in the House of Commons whose reputation for honesty stands higher than that of the labour members, and in this connection it is worthy of remark that the people who in recent times have brought discredit on that assembly—the Hastings, the Spencer-Balfours, &c.,—were not working class representatives. One of the latter, Mr. Fenwick, is moving for a return showing the names of all present M.P.'s who are in receipt of public money from the National Exchequer, whether in the form of salary, pay, pension, or allowance of any kind, or who have received commutation in respect thereof, under the Commutation Acts, with separate columns giving the names of the constituencies for which they sit, the amount they receive or have commuted, with the amount of the commutation money, and the name of office or nature of the service for which the money is or has been paid. If the system of paying members of Parliament is really to be introduced into this country it ought to be accompanied by a considerable reduction of the number of members of the House of Commons, which is now much too large and unwieldy. Even without payment of members the business of the country would be as, if not more, efficiently conducted were half the present seats disfranchised. Probably, something of the kind will be the eventual effect of the Home Rule agitation. At least one member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet thinks that the House of Commons would get on better if it had only half the existing number of members. If this reform were carried out it would any rate do away with the unseemly behaviour that occurs every time Mr. Gladstone makes a great speech, when her Majesty's faithful commons have to fight for their seats like the gallery gods at Drury Lane Theatre on Boxing night.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., being dissatisfied with the answer he received last week from Mr. George Russell, has decided upon taking a rather bold step. The member for Central Finsbury intends, if he can get an opportunity on Tuesday week to call attention to the present system of currency in India and to move that no change in that system be adopted until it is first submitted to the consideration of the House of Commons. The fact that Government has decided to have morning sittings on private members' days until Easter makes it impossible for Mr. Dadabhai to bring on his motion except at an evening sitting, which the majority of members dislike, and can only with considerable pressure be induced to attend. On Tuesday evening the House was counted out during the discussion on a question raised by a private member, and Mr. Dadabhai may not fare much better unless he and his supporters are careful to whip up all their friends. It is probable that if the matter comes on the resolution will be seconded by Mr. W. A. Hunter, who is believed to be rather sore, first at not having been given a post in the Government, and second for being refused the chairmanship of committees when it became known that Mr. Courtney would not be re-appointed. Scotch clannishness is a good thing in its way, but it may be carried too far as Mr. Gladstone probably thought when he was being urged to recognise the claims of the learned but dour member for North Aberdeen. When the ministry was in the course of formation it was felt that Mr. Hunter's prospects had been greatly injured by over much puffing, and lately one could hardly take up a Scotch newspaper without finding his name mentioned as that of the most likely and suitable successor to Mr. Courtney. I do not know that Mr. Hunter is an authority on the Currency Question, nor has he, so far as I am aware, paid any great attention to the study of Indian problems. He has, however, long been known to sympathise with Mr. Dadabhai's views respecting the drain from India, which will, no doubt, form the basis of the Parsee M.P.'s coming speech, as it does of pretty nearly all his utterances on matters Indian. By the way, the only petition that up till a few days ago had been presented to the House of Commons from India this session deals with the discredited rupee. It comes from one of your Chambers of Commerce, that of Karachi, and in a succinct form brings out very clearly the inconvenience of the fluctuations in the exchangeable value of Indian money. It is pointed out *inter alia* that the investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged, but the petitioners, are most emphatic in what they say respecting the harrassment to which the trading community are subjected by the present uncertainty. The petition was drawn up just before the Brussels Conference, and the prayer with which the Karachi Chamber concludes seems a little out of date. The House is asked to endeavour to secure through the International Conference means "by which the mercantile community may be accorded the benefit of a stable par of exchange, thus granting a relief from the disadvantages under which trading in India has been suffering in consequence of the heavy and sudden fluctuations of the rupee for many years past." The *Daily Graphic* this morning illustrates the condition of the vanishing rupee by some curious comparisons that will bring home to the minds of our stay-at-home country the reality of the evil that you complain of.

Now that a number of prominent public men including Mr. Balfour and Mr. George Russell, are laid up with influenza the papers have woke up to the fact that the unwelcome visitor has returned. The fact is that the mysterious complaint has been with us for many weeks, as some of us unfortunately can personally testify. There seems, however, a consensus of opinion among London doctors that though the outbreak is widespread the disease is, generally speaking, less virulent than when it was here before. In my own circle of acquaintances I know of several cases, but not one is what could be called dangerous. But the medical men are agreed that the greatest risk occurs in the period of convalescence, especially when the weather is as treacherous as it always is in these isles at this time of the year.

BOMBAY-COCHIN MERCHANTS.

The following reply has been received from H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin to an address of welcome that was, on the 6th February last, read and presented to his Highness in a silver casket at his temporary residence in Walkeshwar, by the Bombay merchants trading with his Highness' territory at Cochin, headed by Mr. Dhuramsi Soonderdas Mooljee:—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in accepting your kind address, more especially, as it comes from you as representatives of the leading native mercantile community in Cochin. It is more gratifying to me to learn from you that you are "happy and prosperous" under my government and that you are thankful for the efforts made by the State to protect and promote your interests. I need hardly assure you that it will always afford me pleasure to give you every encouragement in my power, and I trust that you may long continue to find in Cochin a safe and remunerative field for the transaction of trade. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I fully appreciate the kindly spirit in which you have addressed me and I thank you for your good wishes. I also gratefully accept what you have offered me, and believe me, gentlemen, I shall ever value the present, as a pleasant memento of your kindness to me in Bombay.—(Sd.) VEERACARALA VURMIAH.

Mr. Ronald Smedley, a distinguished elocutionist who has given over fifty entertainments in Madras, has arrived in Bombay, where he proposes to give a series of readings from Tennyson's poems and other works. Two readings given to the Professors and students of the Madras Christian College elicited the warm commendation of so excellent a judge as Dr. Miller, who stated that the students would learn more of the true spirit of English poetry and English literature recited by so competent an interpreter than from the most careful reading of text books. Mr. Smedley does not confine his recitations to classic poetry; the works of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward and Mr. Rudyard Kipling find a place in his repertoire

THE JACKAL CLUB RACES.

All Bombay Society responded to the invitation of the members on the Jackal Club to spend an afternoon at Santa Cruz on Saturday. The special train, which left the Church-Gate Station at half-past three, was crowded, and although the railway company had been very liberal in the supply of first-class carriages, in nearly every compartment the holiday-makers were packed like herrings in a barrel. At Grant Road the train took up H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris who brought a large party of guests, and the members of their suite. They were accommodated in a reserved saloon. After a quick run, Santa Cruz was reached, and one could not help being struck by the crowds of natives, who streamed from the station in the direction of the race-course. Nearly all had come up from Bombay, and their presence was proof conclusive of the great popularity of sport among all classes in this city. The course was laid out in a very pretty bit of country, and on a little eminence to the west, a tent gaily bedecked with flags was erected for the accommodation and comfort of the guests of the Club. It is hardly necessary to say that the hospitality was lavish, and the guests felt grateful to the hosts for the forethought which secured the attendance of the capital Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers. They were thus able to fill up the intervals between the sports pleasantly enough with refreshment and music. From a sporting point of view the two point to point races were the most interesting items in the programme, but the spectators, except those who rode with the competitors, and there were a good few that did, saw no more than the start and the finish. This notwithstanding, speculation was very brisk, and Mr. Dalal's totalisator and Mr. Bhedwar's "list" were liberally patronised by an eager crowd of Europeans and Natives, who could not resist the temptation of a gamble. The course lay due east, over country with which the members of the Bombay Hunt are all familiar. It provided an excellent gallop, which was made all the more interesting by the jumping that had to be taken on the way. Hard riding was the order of the day, and the horses and ponies had it all taken out of them at the finish. The feature of the day's proceedings was the record performance of that fine sportsman and rider, Mr. Cecil Gray, who won every event on the card. The credit of this achievement was enhanced by the fact that in his two most important victories he was riding horses, whose chances of winning seemed uncertain. An unfortunate accident occurred in the first race. Mr. J. L. Symons, who was riding Spur Fowl, held a very prominent position in the race, and was heading for the first point at a hand gallop, when his usually sure-footed waler slipped on some trap rock, and fell, bringing down his rider. Mr. Symons had one leg badly crushed. Dr. Hatch and Dr. Martin promptly went to his assistance. This is hard luck for Mr. Symons as the Guzerat Pigsticking meet begins next week, an event which he had a very good chance of winning. The jumping competitions were rather tame, and except in one notable instance aroused little or no enthusiasm among the spectators. The fences were fairly stiff, which may account for so many riders, who had entered without seeing them, electing to stand out when face to face with the real article. The sport ended with the time-honoured amusement of "Unda and Ova." The guests left for Bombay by a "special" and were loud in their praises of the sporting members of the Jackal Club. The following are the details :—

Point-to-point Race for horses which have been regularly hunted with the Bombay hounds this season. Owners up (except in special cases and with

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. MEHDI HASSAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 9.

THE examination of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was resumed to-day in a closed court and under similar circumstances to those already recorded.

The following evidence was recorded. Continued examination of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan by Mr. Rudra :—

Did you ever get photographed in native costume ?—Yes.

Where ?—In Lucknow ; two or three days after my marriage.

Did you get photographed again ?—Yes, in English costume ; that was in 1878.

Witness was shown and recognized (exhibit 19) photograph of herself in native costume. Shown exhibit 20 she said it looked like the photograph of 1878, which she did not like and, therefore, did not keep.

Did you distribute any of the nineteen series amongst your friends ?—Not that I remember.

Do you know where you had the first series taken ?—At Muskud-ud-Dowla's.

Where were the second taken ?—I don't remember.

When at Pertabghar did you visit anyone except Mehdi Hassan's relations ?—Yes ; Jaffer Hussain's wife, Baker Hassain's wife, Mahomed Hussain's sister, Kader Bax's wife, Munlat Ali's wife, and the wife of the extra Assistant Commissioner. That is all I remember, but there were many others.

Did you visit them or they you ?—We visited each other.

At Rai Bareili did you visit anyone ?—Mostly the same people, who were living there.

Anyone else ?—None that I remember.

While at Pertabghar or Rai Bareili did you meet Rajah Rampal Singh ?—I never met him.

While at these places did Mehdi Hassan introduce you to anyone as his mistress ?—He never introduced me to anyone at all.

Did you live in strict seclusion as a native lady ?—Yes.

When you first came to Hyderabad where did you live ?—Gaigneaux House.

There were two houses in that compound. Who lived in the other house ?—I don't want to bring any lady's name into this case ; ask Mr. Fitzpatrick.

You must say.—I prefer not to say.

Mr. Norton : We don't want it.

Mr. Rudra : You do not wish to say ?—I won't bring anyone's name into the case.

Did you ever go to Sir Salar Jung's palace at Bolarum ?—Never.

Did you ever go to the Garden House in the City ?—Yes ; very often.

For what did you go ?—Dinner parties, breakfast, and lunch.

Did you know Sir Salar ?—Yes.

Did you have any improper connection with him ?—No ; not at any place.

Did you ever sleep at his palace ?—No.

You have read Mustaph Ali's statement against you with regard to Sir Salar Jung ?—Absolutely false in every way.

You have read Abdul Karim's statement. Is that true or false ?—Absolutely false.

Salar Jung II. was kind to your husband ?—Yes.

Did he ever come to your house ?—Yes.

While you were living at Gaigneaux ?—No.

Where ?—Our present house.

When did you go there ?—When his Highness was at Ooty.

How often did he come ?—Three times probably.

For what purpose did he come to your house ?—Once to dinner, once to lunch, and once he did not turn up.

Were preparations made ?—Yes, because he brought people. Once the Arbuthnots and Mr. Norton, the Counsel, were invited to come. Some came. Sir Salar Jung did not come. The Arbuthnots and Syed Hussain Belgrami came. I believe Mehdi Hassan wrote on that occasion to Sir Salar Jung.

There is a reference to ladies in the letter. To whom did it refer ?

Mr. Norton : I object to that. Mehdi Hassan can only tell us that, and he has done so.

The court objected to the question in that form.

What ladies were staying in the house on the two occasions he visited, and on the third occasion when he was expected, but did not come ?—On the occasion the letter was written the Arbuthnots were coming, and I had their room ready. Syed Hussain came to lunch and carried them off to his house, as there was no room for Colonel Arbuthnot. They stayed all day with me. I forget whether Sir Salar came or not.

Do you know Mustaph Ali ?—I have seen him so seldom that I don't think I would know him. I have spoken to him, but he never came to my house.

Have you read his statement against you as regards himself ? Is there any truth in it ?—None the slighest.

With regard to Burra Aga and Chota Aga is there any truth ?—None.

You had no improper relations with these people ?—I never had.

Do you know Syed Ali Belgrami ?—Yes.

Has he visited you ?—Yes.

How often ?—I cannot say ; frequently.

Have you been out with him ?—Yes ; to dinner at the United Service Club, and he went with me to a picnic at Golconda.

Has he taken you to any theatrical performance ?—One, I think ; I don't remember.

Have you visited Mrs. Syed Ali Belgrami ?—I have seen her at Budrudeen's house, when I went to see his wife.

Have they visited you ?—Mrs. Syed Ali once, Budrudeen's wife often.

When did you return from England ?—The end of 1889.

Since your return has Syed Ali visited you and dined with you ?—Yes ; often.

His Worship : How does this arise ?

Mr. Rudra : To prove Syed Ali's treatment.

When did Mrs. Syed Ali visit you ?—I think after my return.

Have you been to Syed Hussain's house ?—Yes, often to dinner and tea.

Have you visited his wife and daughter ?—Yes.

Syed Ali states he has more than once seen you go into a room with a bed in it at Syed Hussain's after the other guests had gone ?—It is quite false that I ever remained there alone. I have often been in a room with a bed in it after dinner where his wife and daughters were and other ladies who had been present at dinner.

Is it true that since you came to Hyderabad you have had immoral relations with Syed Hussain ?—It is false.

Did you ever go into a room alone when Syed Hussain was in the veranda ?—I may have gone into a room to see his daughters. I was never alone in any room with a bed in it.

You know Jaffer Hussain. Have you had improper relations with him ?—Never.

Did Jaffer Hussain come to your house worse for liquor ?—Never.

Did you meet him in the hall when another man was with him ?—I don't remember.

You have read the pamphlet ?—Yes.

Are the statements against you true or false ?—Absolutely false.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Norton : When is your birthday ?—Third of June, as far as I remember.

Who told you ?—I don't know.

Did not your mother tell you ?—I don't recollect.

Did your father ?—I don't remember.

I suppose your birthdays were kept, and little presents given ?—I don't remember.

Any good wishes on 3rd June ; congratulations from father and mother ?—I don't remember.

Not once in your life ?—No.

How do you fix your age ?—I was told I was born during the mutiny.

Who told you ?—My father, mother, or Mrs. Hodges. It may be that your mother told you ?—It may be. I have no distinct recollection. It is possible my mother told me.

Your mother's christian name was Eliza ?—I don't remember her christian name.

Do you know sufficient to swear it is not ?—I could not swear.

Your name is Eliza ?—No Ellen.

Who told you ?—I have always been known as Ellen.

Did your mother tell you ?—I suppose so.

Was your mother a truthful woman ?—Of course, she must have been.

Then the answer is " yes" ?—I was young when she died.

Was your father a truthful man ?—Yes.

Is it likely your father or mother would have made a false representation to a Government official with regard to your name or age ?—I think not.

May I take it that if your father or mother stated you were born in 1854, 3rd June, and your names were Gertrude, Eliza, Mitchel, that will be true ?—It is likely to be true.

What was your mother's initial ?—"E."

What did it stand for ?—It might have stood for " Ellen." I don't know.

If your father and mother gave their names as Michael and Eliza that is not likely to be false ?—No.

Has a tombstone been put over your mother's grave ?—Yes.

What is the name on it ?—I cannot say. It is erased now.

When you became engaged you told Mehdi Hassan your age ?—I don't remember it.

Is it not probable you did ?—I might have.

Is it more probable you did than did not ?—It is more probable, but it does not follow I did.

He originally inserted your age in the contract ?—I suppose so.

He put it down as seventeen ; so you must have told him ?—I cannot say.

Do you suggest that your father was a captain ?—I have not suggested it.

Never told Mehdi Hassan he was an honorary captain ?—I may have.

Was he ?—I believed it for some time.

What portion of your life did you believe that ?—After his death.

You knew nothing about it in his lifetime ?—No.

If you knew nothing in his lifetime how did you come to believe it after his death ?—It was a vague idea ; I knew nothing of it.

He never called himself " captain " ?—No.

He did not print his cards " captain " ?—No.

Had he visiting cards ?—I saw none ; he went nowhere.

Can you tell me what grounds you had for believing he was a captain ?—Mrs. Hodges told me he had a grand military funeral ; I think I got the notion from the Evans's.

What year ?—I cannot tell.

Your mind is an absolute blank on the fact ?—Yes.

Did you tell Mehdi Hassan your father was an honorary captain ?—I may have.

If you did not how is it he always referred at the beginning of the case to "Captain Donnelly" ?—He may have got the idea from the Evans's.

You don't hold yourself responsible for that ?—No.

Did you discuss the matter with Mehdi Hassan ?—No. I have seen a letter addressed "Captain Donnelly" when he was in Ireland.

Then during his lifetime you were aware of the fact they called him captain ?—The poor people in Limerick called him " captain."

When did you come into possession of his letters ?—During his lifetime, he probably handed them to me to answer.

Could your mother write ?—Yes.

Then why did he select you ?—That was after my mother's death.

Up to what date did he hand his letters to you ?—During the time I was with him, up to 1873.

Then for nearly four years you answered letters ?—Probably.

Your father was away from 1868 to 1872 in Ireland. How did you answer his letters when he was away ?—He was not away then.

Can you swear of your personal knowledge your father was in Ireland in 1864 ?—I cannot personally swear.

In 1864 you were six years old ?—According to my calculation I was.

You say he went on sick leave in 1864 ?—I heard so. For four years ?—I am not sure ; I don't know.

Can you tell me when he went home ?—I don't know.

What was your father's pay from 1864 to 1868 ?—I don't know.

Was he retired or active ?—I don't know.

Was he retired in 1868 ?—I think he retired before that.

Then he retired at home ?—I don't know. I only know he was retired in 1868.

What was his pension ?—Rs. 80, or 100 per month.

For a retired conductor ?—It can be found out. I don't know.

Had your mother private means ?—Not that I know of.

Had your father ?—Not that I know of.

During your father's absence did your mother get remittances from him ?—I don't know.

Did not your mother work ?—She did work.

Was she not obliged to ?—She worked from choice as she could have lived with her father, Captain Mitchel.

Where did he live ?—Meerut, I believe.

Was he honorary captain ?—I don't know.

Was he in a regiment ?—I heard so.

Have you met him ?—Never.

Had he a family besides your mother ?—My mother had a brother, and step brothers and sisters.

You know nothing of the terms in which your father was with your mother in 1864 ?—No.

After 1868 your father never left India ?—No.

Can you tell me what means of subsistence your mother had in 1864 ?—No.

Had she not previously taken employment at Sanawar ?—She may have.

Do you recollect being at Simla ?—No.

Do you know by your mother's telling ?—Yes.

Mr. Evans and his wife are Eurasians ?—I don't know. I believe them to be Europeans.

Does Mr. Evans look like a European ?—I think on the whole he does.

Is it a fact that in 1864 you went to Allahabad with your mother ?—No; she left me in school.

Was your mother not a nurse at that time ?—No, so far as I know.

Did not Mrs. Evans talk over her statement with you before she gave it on commission ?—No.

Are you in a position to contradict what Mrs. Evans said : " they went to Allahabad to nurse a sick person " ?—I did not go. She knows more than me.

Was it Colonel Abbot's school you went to ?—I never heard it was until this case came up.

How long were you at the school ?—From 1865 to 1868.

Was it was small or large, the school ?—Medium ; there were twenty or thirty boarders.

Who was the principal ?—I don't know.

Do you know the manager ? Was it Mr. Barrow ?—I don't know ; I have heard of Colonel Barrow.

Was not the name of the school the Lucknow Girls' School ?—I don't know, but I should think it was.

Was your mother matron ?—I don't know ; she used to teach.

Do you know of another Mrs. Donnelly who could have been matron in 1866 ?—I don't know any Mrs. Donnelly.

Are you in a position to deny that is it your mother who is referred to in the report of the school for 1866 ?—I am not prepared to admit or deny.

What did your mother teach ?—I cannot tell.

What class had she ?—I don't know.

I suppose you had school friends ?—Yes ; some girls I liked very much.

Did you study scriptures at school ?—I don't recollect.

In 1866 you were 8 ?—Yes.

Do you think at that age you were able in the examination to make 69 marks out of a possible 100 on the first and second books of Samuel and the Acts of the Apostles ?—I don't think so.

Was there any other Gertrude Donnelly in the school ?—No.

Do you know of any Gertrude Donnelly in Lucknow at that time except yourself ?—No.

I suppose your uncle Thomas had no daughter Gertrude ?—No.

At school you studied grammar ?—I studied what I was taught.

But you were good at grammar ; better than Mehdi Hassan ?—No, I don't know much about it. I only got one prize, and that was for music.

You say you have always been bad at grammar ?—Yes.

The report says you were third in the first class for English grammar ?—I don't remember it.

Do you admit the report ?—Yes, but that might have been written to show the girls were doing well.

If this statement has been proved to be the official report of the schools, are you prepared to say that what it says of you is false ?—The good marks are false.

Amongst the school girls was there a Mary Luckstedt ?—Not that I remember.

If she swears she was there are you prepared to say it is not true ?—No.

Seeing you cannot contradict the report as to your taking a high class, do you still say that you were eight years when you performed these wonders ?—I believe that to be my age.

In the school there was a lumber room ?—I know nothing about it.

Were you not rather a plucky girl, fond of fun and of larks ?—I don't know.

Do you remember laughing at the girls because they would not go into a dark-room ?—There was no such room to my knowledge.

You were rather fond of putting a sheet round you and pretending to be a native girl ?—No.

What house did you go to after leaving school ?—It was near Neill's gate.

Who paid the rent ?—Mrs. Hodges.

Your mother was not in a position to pay ?—I don't know.

As a matter of fact your mother was out of employment ?—I don't know.

Had Mrs. Hodges private means ?—Yes.

What were they ?—I don't know.

From what source did she get her means ?—I understood her husband left her money.

What was he ?—A magistrate in the service of the Rajah of Kapurthula.

What was his pay ?—I heard it was Rs. 800.

Did he send remittances to her ?—Not that I know of.

When were they married ?—I don't know.

Were they married ?—Yes.

How do you know ?—Mrs. Hodges told me.

She dressed in native dress ?—Yes.

She was a fast woman ?—I never heard of it.

Never heard she was a woman of bad repute ?—No.

You never heard it until I put the question ?—Not until the case began.

You have always been on good terms with Mehdi Hassan ?—Yes.

Did you ever tell Mehdi Hassan she was a bad woman ?—No.

Did he tell you ?—No.

Can you explain why it Mrs. Hodges' husband received Rs.800 a month she dressed in native clothes ?—She lived amongst Punjabis ; her mother-in-law was a native. She dresses so now.

Is she alive or dead ?—I meant when I last saw her. I have heard she is dead.

When did you hear that ?—Only since this case began. I have not corresponded with her for a long time.

When did you last write to her or hear from her ?—I have written regularly since I came to Hyderabad.

Have you written ?—Yes.

When ?—When I was in Allahabad last year.

Did you hear from her in reply ?—No.

What is the reason for stopping your correspondence ?—We just drifted apart.

Is it not because she is a woman of bad repute ?—No.

What is her son ?—I believe he is in a contractor's service.

Did you ever hear that he is the Rajah of Kapurthula's son ?—No.

Has you seen him ?—Yes.

When ?—Before I came to Hyderabad.

What is his christian name ?—Edward.

Can you explain how Mehdi Hassan admitted Mrs. Hodges was a woman of bad repute ?—No, unless he heard it. He would not let me stay with her when I was in Lucknow in 1878.

Did you wish to go ?—She asked me.

Did you visit her ?—Yes.

The Court then adjourned.

RUSSIA, BOKHARA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG telegrams state that Russia has postponed the further consideration of the Pamirs question till the spring.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has notified the British Agent at Cabul his intention of addressing the Government of India on the frontier question.—The "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent says that a special Chinese expedition is to be despatched to connect the Pamirs through Kashgaria with the telegraph.—The Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" has telegraphed an extract from an article in the "Russian Gazette," which is chiefly devoted to a justification of the views of M. Ximenes on the Central Asian question, and threatens trouble in the future. The writer states that at the close of last year a colony of Russians from the province of Kharkov settled on the River Kushk, close to the Afghan frontier, where they sowed some 900 acres of land along the banks. The question now arises where they are to procure water to irrigate their fields ? The writer suggests that the Kushk, forty miles further up, on Afghan ground, is a full-flowing, swift mountain stream, and asks: "What will become of these Russian settlers this year if the Afghans continue to drain the Kushk above us ?"—The "Standard's" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraped on Feb. 19 :—"It is rumoured in official circles that the Emir of Bokhara has been informed that he will not be permitted to return to his capital, but will be assigned a residence in the Crimea, an immediate indemnity of 5,000,000 roubles, and a yearly pension of 100,000 roubles."—It is intended to establish a Russian frontier cordon from the Pamir territory to the Bokharan frontier town of Kilif. All trade between Bokhara and Afghanistan will fall under the new Customs regulations. The inhabitants of Bokhara will, it seems, have to buy in the Russian markets.—The Amirlik of Bokhara is to be treated, from June 1 next, as an integral portion of the Russian dominions.—Prof. Vambery, in an artical to the Vienna "Pestor Lloyd," considers the extension of the Russian Customs to the frontiers of Bokhara a matter of first class political importance. He writes:—"The Czar's love of peace is used by the indomitable War party as a cloak behind which plans of aggression are matured, and when the decisive moment arrives the world will be astonished to see how well-prepared Russia is."

THE FIRST LEVEE OF THE SEASON.

ON February 20, the Prince of Wales held a Levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty. Nearly 200 presentations were made, including—in the Diplomatic Circle:—By the Turkish Ambassador: Ali Ferrouk Bey, Second Secretary ; and Faid Ibraham Bey, Third Secretary. By the Japanese Minister : Mr. Akivama, Attache. By the Russian Charge d'Affaires : Capt. Rojestyensky. There were also presented :—

Lord Ashcombe, Earl of Albemarle, Lord Ampthill, Mr. A. Bateman, C.M.G., Viscount Bury, Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, Com. Lewis Knox Bell, Lt.-Col. C. A. Barker, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, Mr. M. Yeats-Brown, C.M.G., Sir C. Boyle, K.C.B., Lord Crawshaw, Rear Adm. C. S. Cardale, Lt. A. H. D. Creagh, 21st Bo. In., Sir E. H. Carbutt, Bart., Lt.-Gen. E. F. Chapman, Earl of Cranbrook, Lt. Sir C. Cust. R. A., Lt.-Col. J. Davidson, 8th K. R. I. Hussars, Mr. Thiselton-Dyer, C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir J. Evans, K.C.B., Lt.-Gen. L. Fremantle, C.B., Col. H. Fludyer, Scots Guards, Sir H. Farquhar, Bart., Adm. H. D. Grant, C.B., Maj-Gen. Sir F. Grenfell, Lt.-Col. L. A. Hope, A.S.C., Adm. Sir A. H. Hoskins, Col. Hutton, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Hudson, I.S.C., Sheik Mohammed Abdul Zafer, Col. P.D. Jeffreys, A.A.G., Quetta District, Maj-Gen. W.C. Justice, on appointment to command the troops in Ceylon, Sir H.S. King, K.C.I.E., Capt. H. T. Kenny, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Maj. A.H. Kenney, R.E.,C.M.G., Rear-Adm. Lord W. Kerr, Earl of Lichfield, Sir E. Lawson, Bart., Lord Llangattock, Col. R.B., Lane, Lord Medway, Sir E. MacGregor, K.C.B., Mr. C.S. Murdoch, C.B., Hon. S. M'Donell, C.B., Shogol Atsushi Matsura, Col. Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., Right Hon. Sir G.O. Morgan, Bart., M.P., Mr. Eric Mackay, Lord Newton, Sir E. C. Nugent, Bart. Vice-Adm. H.F. Nicholson, Maj.-Gen. C.H. Nicolls, Lt.-Col. D.D.T. O'Callaghan, R.A., A.D. Pollen, LL.D., I.C.S., Bombay, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Plawfair, R.A., Lord Playfair, Col. J. Philips, R.M.L.I., Col. A. J. Poole, C.B., Sir F.S. Powell, Bart., M.P., Lord Rookwood, Vice-Adm. Sir F. Richards, Vice-Adm. F. Robinson, Mr. T.H. Hatton Richards, Treasurer British New Guinea, Vice-Adm. G.L. Sullivan, Sir S. Shippard, K.C.M.G., Rear-Adm. Stephenson, C.B., Gen. Sir F. Stephenson, Sir M.J. Stewart, Bart., M.P., Col. Sir C.H. Smith, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lord Truro, Col. R. T. White-Thompson, C.B., Sec. Lieut. G. M. Wylie, I.S.C., Lieut. A. W. Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Maj.-Gen. Sir George White, on appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India, Lt.-Gen. W. Wilby, C.B., Sub-Lt. A.R.S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, and Maj.-Gen. A. Williams, R.A.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ZANZIBAR.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, containing the following text of an agreement between Great Britain and Zanzibar, has been issued "Whereas, under article 16 of the treaty of the 30th April, 1886, between Great Britain and Zanzibar, it is provided that should disputes arise between a subject of his Highness the Sultan or other non-Christian Power not represented by Consuls at Zanzibar, and a subject of her Britannic Majesty, in which the latter is the plaintiff or complainant, the matter may be brought before and decided by some person specially delegated by the Sultan for that purpose. Now, therefore, it has been agreed between his Highness Seyid Ali, Sultan of Zanzibar, and Sir Gerald H. Portal, her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, acting on behalf of her Majesty's Government, that in all cases arising within the British protectorate of Zanzibar in which the plaintiff or complainant is subject to the jurisdiction of the protecting Power and the defendant or accused is a subject of his Highness the Sultan, or of other non-Christian Power not represented by Consuls, the Sultan hereby delegates all his judicial powers, as defined in the aforesaid article 16, to her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, or to any person or persons appointed by him, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, for that purpose. His Highness, however, retains the right to appoint a kathi to be present at the hearing of such cases, and to act as assessor. The present declaration shall come into force from the day of its signature, and shall have the same force and duration as the treaty to which it relates.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, the *Pall Mall* hears, had an interesting meeting with the Khedive at the Koubah Palace when the recent troubles were at their height. The Khedive runs a farm, and wished to have some advice about his cows and pigs ; but he had other subjects on his mind, and, despite Lord Charles's determination not to talk politics, politics the Khedive would talk, evidently desiring to unburden himself to some one who would not make use of his words for purposes of intrigue. At last he began : "Lord, my father always had the greatest respect and affection for you. You saved his life also. May I ask you to give me the benefit of your views on the situation ?" The result was a long and interesting conversation, in which Lord Charles Beresford frankly spoke out his mind. The parting was most friendly, however ; nor was the matter of the discourse entirely political, for Lord Charles has sent the Khedive a bull pup and a young fawn. Bull pups are a much healthier object of a young man's fancy than Prime Ministers. They may like to know in Printing House-square that the Khedive thinks of the *Times* much as the Irish members do ; holding it must be "a very dreadful person" for having written that he was "a young lad who ought to be whipped." Lord Charles Beresford left with the impression that the "young lad," whether whipping be his desert or not, is no fool, but, on the contrary, clever, strong-willed, and a gentlem[an].

NEWS OF THE DAY

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne leave Calcutta on the evening of April 3rd, going straight through to Moguleerai, where their Excellencies' carriage will be detached. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major Fenn, Captain Brasier-Creagh, and Mr. Latimer, will proceed to Sutna, and thence into the Rewah jungles, remaining there ten days. Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Vallstort, A.-D.-C., will go from Moguleerai to Lucknow, where the Viceroy will join her Excellency on the conclusion of the Rewah shooting excursion. The Viceregal party then proceed to Simla, halting at Saharanpur for twenty-four hours, and arriving at the summer capital about April 22nd. The trip to the Kumaon hills has been abandoned.

Two important despatches have reached the Government of India from the Secretary of State this week, one dealing with the legal points which have arisen in connection with the India Councils Act which will probably give the text for a speech by the Viceroy at next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. The second despatch relates to the jury question, and in it will be found the opinion of her Majesty's Government on the subject. Its publication depends, we understand, on whether it is to be issued as a Parliamentary paper. As Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has pressed for the laying of all the papers on the subject before the House, the despatch will doubtless see the light in due course.

IT is intended to reduce forthwith the escort to Mr. Merk in the Kurram Valley by about one half, as the continued presence of a force of 1,700 strong is no longer considered necessary in the Valley. Six hundred border militia have been raised, and when these have been armed with Sniders, the reduction will take place. The Government of India, as we stated some time ago, have also had under consideration the withdrawal of a portion of the Kajuri Kach force in the Gomul before the hot weather sets in

IT is very surprising that in Calcutta, where the hot weather is so fatal to the tram horses, observes an up-country paper, electrical tramway cars have not been introduced. In Paris, where the expense of horsing the cars is very great, electrical tramways have been in use on the Madeleine-St. Denis route for some time. The carriages are constructed to carry 56 passengers : they have a covered imperial and are generally most confortable conveyances. They are driven by means of accumulators, and attain a speed of about eight miles per hour with Paris, and of about eleven miles per hour outside the fortifications. The accumulators are filled at a central station established at St. Denis, and the carriages go to and return from Paris without any further attention. It would be a most advantageous and merciful arrangement if the tramway companies in such cities as Calcutta and Bombay could see their way to introducing a similar system.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir George Stewart White, K. C. B., K. C. I. E., V. C., who succeeds Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN SIMMONS has just attained his seventy-second year. He certainly does not look anything like that age, for he is strong and well, and as devoted as ever to the profession, to the highest rank in which he has won his way by pure merit.

LT.-COL. C. EGAN, Indian Staff Corps, Bengal, has been allowed to retire with effect from April 1, 1893.

SURG.-LT.-COL. K. M. K. DOWNIE, M. D., Bengal Medical Dept., Medical Officer 29th Punjab Infantry, has permission to retire on April 1, 1893

WE hear that the 5th Dragoon Guards will not go out to India before the autumn in relief of the 7th Dragoon Guards, ordered to proceed to Egypt.

LT.-COL. M. H. WRATISLAW, Madras General List, Infantry, Commandant 15th Regt, Madras Infantry, has permission to retire from the Service on April 8 next.

AT A meeting of the "Service" members on Feb. 22, Gen. Sir G. Chesney was appointed chairman and Col. Naylor-Leyland secretary.

ON going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Viscount Wolmer will move, "That, in the opinion of this House the present system of military administration fails to secure either due economy in time of peace or efficiency for national defence."

AN important change in the administration of justice at Zanzibar was made by Sir G. Portal previous to his setting out on the expedition to Uganda. Hitherto the British Consular Court only exercised jurisdiction in cases in which the defendant happened to be a British subject. Sir Gerald has now obtained from the Sultan a decree transferring to the British Consular Court all cases in which British subjects may in future be concerned, either in the capacity of complainants or defendants, the Sultan retaining the right to appoint a Kahti to be present at the hearing of such cases, and to act as assessor. The text of the agreement, which is dated Dec. 16,1892, was issued as a Parliamentary paper on Feb. 20.

CAPT. WILLIAMS, under date of Kampalla, Oct. 22, 1892, reports that all is well in Uganda, Usoga, and Toru, that the country is fast settling down and that no serious disturbance is to be anticipated.

LORD HERSCHELL'S committee has been holding frequent meetings at the India Office, for the purpose of drawing up its final report, but questions having arisen touching certain points in regard to exchange it has become necessary for the committee to re-open its considerations, so as to take additional evidence. Sir James Lyall, lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has been examined, and on Feb. 22 there were three further fresh witnesses.

THE *Standard* says : "A despatch from Lord Kimberley, on the constitution of Legislative Councils in India, was sent out by last mail. The Secretary of State, it is believed, has dealt finally with the legal points in regard to which there was a difficulty ; and there should now be nothing to prevent Lord Cross's India Councils Act being brought into operation at an early date."

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 11th February, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 74,681-9-7, and for goods, etc., Rs. 75,080-1-8, making altogether Rs. 1,49,761-11-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 143-9-5. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,31,208-8-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 138-6-6.

THE Darjiling Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ending 25th Feb., were Rs. 12,256-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 13,554-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,298-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ending 25th Feb., 1893, Rs. 240-5-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 265-12-4. Decrease, Rs. 25-7-4. Receipts from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb., 1893, Rs. 80,083-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 72,541-0-0. Increase, Rs. 7,542-0-0.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. B. L. Goldschmidt, £175,000 ; Mr. S. Kennedy, £140,000 ; Mr. J. B. Dale, £101,000 ; Mr. J. G. Silkenstadt, £93,000; Mrs. G. Walter, £62,000 ; Mrs. Catherine Pennefather (whose bequests include £100 each to the China Inland Mission and the C.M.S.), £21,956. Mr. Bartle John Laurie Frere, £114,000 ; Very Rev. Marsham Argles, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, £99,000 ; Mr. John Baker White, £162,995. It is stated that no less than ninety wills have been lodged at Somerset House by the trustees of the late Duke of Sutherland.

MR. LABOUCHERE has given notice of a bill for the payment of M.P.'s. It is understood that the proposal of the Prime Minister in regard to the limit of incomes which would entitle a member of Parliament to a salary is that such salaries should be granted to members with incomes of less than £400 a year.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the Overland Mails of February 24, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9-30 on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Bagshaw	Mr Sevestre and 2 infants
Capt and Mrs Drury	Dr Ballimoria
Mr McKerrow	Mrs and Miss Connor
Mr Hales	Mrs and Miss Dodd
Mr Munspratt	Mrs Elliott
Mrs Daly and infant	Mr Blogg
Maj Sorrell	Mr Goldstone
Lieut Buist	Mr Rendle

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Constable	Mr Glen
Mr Onslow	Mr Carruthurs
Mr B Carter	Dr Simpson
Mr Cunningham	Mr Kanny
Lieut Seddon	Mr Abercrombie
Capt Robinson	Mr Framjl
Mr and Mrs Callaghan	Mr Brown
Mr Hill	Mr Punnett
Mr Broreton	Mr Sano

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr Searing — Mr and Mrs Sweat

FROM NAPLES.—Col and Mrs McNiell, C B.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick, Princess Beatrice, and other members of the Royal Family, arrived at Windsor Castle from Osborne on Friday afternoon last.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Exeter on Tuesday and conferred decorations for long service on many Volunteer officers of the county.

The Duchess of Teck on Saturday distributed prizes to the successful competitors in the Post Office Volunteers.

The Duchess of Teck on Tuesday opened an exhibition of English and Irish hand-made lace at the London residence of the Duke of Abercorn prior to its being sent to the Chicago Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on Tuesday visited the Queen at Windsor and dined with Her Majesty.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday last week, Lord Salisbury strongly protested against the appointment of a Land Commission for Wales. On Monday, the Lord Chancellor, in reply to a question from Lord Londonderry, said that after the recent decision of the Irish Queen's Bench, in relation to police protection to the Sheriff at night, the Government were considering whether an appeal could be taken to the House of Lords. On Tuesday Lord Ribblesdale, in reply to Lord Dunraven, said the Government did not consider it advisable to appoint a separate committee to inquire into the incidence of taxation on agricultural land, but that subject would no doubt receive attention from the committee on the general question.

In the House of Commons on Thurday last week the Irish members complained of a statement of Lord Wolmer's that the Nationalist members of Parliament were paid from Gladstonian funds, and subsequently an article in the *Times* based upon that statement was impugned as a gross libel, and, after some warm debate, a resolution to that effect was passed. On Friday the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Chamberlain, and was continued by Mr. Blake, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Rentoul, Mr. Goschen, Mr. J. Morley, and other members. Eventually the first reading of the Home Rule Bill was agreed to amid loud cheering from the Ministerialist and Nationalist members. The second reading was appointed for March 13. On Monday, Mr. Mellor, on Mr. Gladstone's motion, was selected as Chairman of Committees. Mr. Fowler obtained leave to introduce a Registration Bill, which reduces the period of residential qualification both for occupiers and lodgers to three months without any question of rating. A similar Bill for Scotland was introduced. Mr. Asquith moved the second reading of the Employers' Liability Bill. The debate was adjourned. On Tuesday Mr. H. Fowler, in answer to a question, said the Government considered that the City of London ought to be included in the general administration of the metropolis, and a small Commission would be appointed to inquire into the subject. Mr. Kimber moved for an inquiry into the disparities of the electoral system with a view to more equal representation. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the House was counted out at 10 minutes past 8. On Wednesday, the Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time after some debate, as was also Sir J. Blundell Maple's Bill for cheap trains on London railways.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday last week, at which all the Ministers were present except Mr. Asquith.

The polling at Stockport on Wednesday resulted in the election of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Whiteley, by a majority of 465 votes. In North Meath the Anti-Parnellite candidate, Mr. Gibney, was successful, defeating his opponent, Mr. Pierce Mahony, by 259 votes.

POLITICAL.

The Home Rule Bill was published on Saturday. It contains 40 clauses and seven schedules. The full text will be found on another page.

The polling in the Hexham Division of Northumberland was declared on Saturday, Mr. MacInnes being returned by a majority of 446 votes over Mr. Clayton. This is a Gladstonian gain. In South Meath Mr. Jordan, Anti-Parnellite, defeated Mr. Dalton, Parnellite, by 69 votes.

Mr. Carson, M.P., was the guest of the United Club on Saturday, and in his speech he said that the Unionists of Ireland would prefer the separation of the two countries to the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's measure.

Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to the representations of a deputation, on Friday, said that at first he was inclined to accept the statement of the railway companies that the increased rates were consequent on the pressure of time, but he saw evidences of design which induced him to think that that explanation was not quite correct.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., is suffering from a mild attack of influenza, but he is progressing favourably.

IRELAND.

Great preparations are being made in Belfast and elsewhere in Ulster for the promised visits of Lord Salisbury and Mr. J. Chamberlain at Easter.

Mr. De Cobain, formerly M.P. for Belfast, was arrested on Friday, on charges which have been alleged against him for two years. Mr. De Cobain was taken before the magistrates at Belfast on Saturday and was remanded on charges of immoral practices. Bail was allowed, but for some time the prisoner remained in custody, sureties being eventually accepted on Monday.

The Court of Appeal in Ireland held last week that they had no jurisdiction to hear an appeal from the decision of the Queen's Bench that the police have no authority to refuse protection to the Sheriff in the execution of writs at night time.

GENERAL.

Sir G. S. White, who will succeed Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief in India, has been appointed by the Queen a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Rev. G. A. How, Vicar of St. Mary, Bromley, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, died on Saturday last.

A very full meeting was held on Friday last at the Mansion-house, to discuss the increasing spiritual wants of the metropolis. The Archbishop of York presided, and the Bishops of London, of Rochester, and of St. Albans delivered addresses.

The proprietors of a Nonconformist paper, the *British Weekly*, having paid a sum of £50, in addition to an apology, for a libel on the Bishop of St. Asaph, the latter has handed over the amount to the Liberator Relief Fund.

The two Messrs. Barker, who, with their father, had carried on business in Shoreditch as bankers, and who were arrested last week on charges of issuing false and fraudulent statements on the faith of which they obtained money, were to be heard on Wednesday at the Mansion-house Police Court, but when the case was called on it was announced that the elder brother had committed suicide by shooting himself in a railway train, and the hearing was at once adjourned until March 2.

The trial of the Hansard Union directors has been adjourned until Monday next, in consequence of the illness of one of the jury.

The Lancashire cotton millowners have, however, declined the proposal of the operatives for a compromise on the wages question, but suggest that another Conference on the subject should be held, and it is

those of the larger country. If the Bill passed, what would be our position in the case of great emergency? The policy of the Liberal party was to encourage the spirit of Irish nationality, and yet they failed to carry that policy to its proper conclusion, because they sought by this Bill to deprive Ireland of all the most cherished privileges of an independent nation. In this way they were sowing the seeds of future discontent and further demands; and when those demands had been granted where would our Imperial unity be? If we were engaged in a struggle for existence, after the passing of a Bill like this, we should incur the risk of almost insurmountable obstacles, and he was astonished that hon. members would treat in a "happy-go-lucky" way the breaking up of an ancient Constitution. It was true that the Government intended the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to be manifest, continuous and operative in the highest degree, but as regards supremacy over persons he maintained that there was not the "shadow of a shade" of it in the Bill, while the attempt to secure supremacy over legislation, although plausible, would, in his opinion, turn out to be illusory. The Prime Minister told them that the supremacy was to be reverentially noticed in the preamble. That phrase reminded him that a corpse was reverentially committed to the grave, and he feared that the dead principle of supremacy was going to be reverentially enshrined in the preamble of this Bill. As to the veto, it was a weapon which would break in our hands the first time we attempted to use it. It was inevitable that the British Parliament would exercise its supremacy over matters relating to religion, agrarian law, crime, &c., but he predicted that the first case in which this was done Irish members would use their position to make things unpleasant. As to the retention of the Irish members, he was still of opinion that they ought to remain, because without them it would be impossible to maintain the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament and the integrity of the Empire. But the method in which the Bill proposed to do this was impracticable, and he insisted that the retention of the Irish members could only be effected in two ways—either by making the Irish Parliament a subordinate Assembly, or by giving separate Parliaments to England, Scotland, and Wales as well, with an Imperial Parliament over all. The Ministerial scheme was impossible. It would create two majorities in the Imperial Parliament, would lead to intrigue and corruption, and would give the Irish vote complete mastery over all our policy, Imperial and domestic. Among other things, he pointed out that if the Bill were law now Mr. Gladstone's Government would be totally powerless to handle any British matter. Finally he showed that the Bill was entirely destitute of any protection for the loyal minority. He had never asserted that Ulster would fight, but he believed that if she did fight it would take more than the power of the most powerful Liberal Government to coerce her into submission. The policy which the House was asked to adopt was irrevocable, and he was firmly convinced that never in the history of the world had a risk so tremendous been encountered with such a light-hearted indifference to its possibe results.

Mr. Blake spoke strongly in favour of the Bill, which he said, had been accepted by Irishmen all over the globe as a settlement of the outstanding feud between the two countries.

Mr. Courtney thought the union had done some good and might have done more if the Prime Minister had not rushed in with his Home Rule scheme without waiting to see what would be the effect of extending the electorate in Ireland. In his judgment the safeguards in the Bill were illusory, and the veto was worthless. Criticizing the financial arrangements, he suggested that the finances of Ireland should be separated entirely from those of Great Britain. Such separation had prevented friction in the United States between the individual States and the Federal Government, while pecuniary relations had led to the destruction of the provincial governments which once existed in New Zealand. He perceived great danger in the Bill, which was framed upon wrong lines altogether.

After some remarks from Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Rentoul, and Mr. S. Walace,

MR. GOSCHEN

said the Bill was unprecedented, and it would be the duty of its opponents to open the eyes of the country in regard to its provisions on every possible occasion. Very little light had been thrown on the measure by the members of Her Majesty's Government who had proceeded in this matter on the principle of partial revelation. Examining the financial arrangements, so far as they were revealed, he protested with all his might against tying the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and embarrassing the finances of this country by making the Customs duties dependent on the Irish contribution. This system of finance, he felt assured, could not stand, but would have to be entirely recast. The Prime Minister had parted with the power of the purse as regards both collection and expenditure. He desired to ask the Chief Secretary what was to become of the land during the next two years. Were the landlords to be allowed to bleed death during that time? On the question of the veto of the Imperial Parliament he need only observe that, if it were frequently used for purposes which the majority of the representatives approved, the eighty Irish members would know how to give a good account of themselves. Adverting to the retention of those members at Westminster, he insisted that, while they had their own Legislative Parliament at Dublin, they would remain the masters and arbiters of English legislation, and of the rise and fall of English Administrations. The Bill was to be circulated to-morrow, and he declared, amid cheers and laughter, that it would contain many clauses which would not have appeared in it but for this debate. That Bill, he predicted, would never pass into law; it would be added to the Bill of 1886; and very probably there would be a future third attempt. But they would not be bound up with the statutes of the realm, though they might be collected into a volume, entitled "Failures to Solve an Insoluble Problem." In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman asserted, amid loud cheers, that the Unionist party were profoundly convinced that the integrity of the Empire was at stake in this matter, and believed that the dictates of honour compelled them to stand by the loyalists of Ireland.

Mr. Morley said it was the fault of the Opposition that the revelations were partial, as the Bill would have been already in the hands of hon. members if this debate had been less prolonged. The question as to how the Government intended to deal with the Irish land during the next three years was very simple—matters would remain as they were now, subject to be dealt with if any emergency arose. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, he thought it was evident that his right hon. friend regarded Imperial unity as nothing at all but centralization, that by Imperial supremacy he meant the negation self-government, and that by the protection of minorities he meant the prolonged ascendency of Ulster. He rested his defence of the proposal to set up a Parliament in Ireland on a broad political proposition which was supported by all the lessons of modern European experience. The proposition was that the way to baffle priestly usurpation as distinct from sacerdotal influences in the domain of faith and morals was to confront it by a strong lay, national, representative, political authority. Admitting that the anomalies connected with the retention of the Irish members at Westminster were perfectly obvious, he submitted that if it were granted that the election of a national Government in Ireland was a matter of political expediency, the question of the manner in which the Irish members were to sit and vote in that House was a question important indeed, but secondary to the paramount object with which Her Majesty's Government started. After replying to various criticisms, he said all the arguments against the measure were based on the assumption that Ireland was a constant, a perpetual, and an irreconcilable enemy. He for one would never accept that assumption, and the more he was brought into contact with Irishmen the more strongly he felt convinced that no people were more likely to profit by a free Parliamentary government.

The motion was then agreed to, and Mr. Gladstone brought up the Bill, which was read a first time, amid loud and prolonged cheers, the second reading being fixed for Monday, March 13.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

On Monday, February 20, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, that the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was definitely fixed for Monday, March 13, and he expressed a hope that the notice would be found to be amply sufficient.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates, Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. Mellor should take the chair. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and Mr. Mellor having accordingly taken the chair, progress was at once reported, and the House resumed.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR C. G. DUFFY.

The *Times'* correspondent at Nice has called upon Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the eminent Irishman, to ascertain his views upon Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. The correspondent points out that every single change made in the scheme from the provisions of the Bill of 1886 is suggested in Sir Gavan Duffy's well-known work called "A Fair Constitution for Ireland." Sir Charles said:—

"The measure described in Mr. Gladstone's marvellous speech may be made a good working constitution for Ireland if amendments be liberally accepted in Committee, but in my opinion large amendments cannot safely be dispensed with. A good beginning has been made by lopping away with a firm hand those provisions in the Bill of 1886 which thoughtful Irishmen objected to—the proposal of a legislative body with two orders sitting together is abandoned and replaced by the creation of an upper and lower chamber after the fashion universal in modern constitutions. The legislative body was to consist of 307 members, a number greatly in excess of the proportion of members to population in England and other constitutional countries. The present proposal to create a popular chamber of 103 members and a upper chamber of 48 would provide bodies much fitter for their work and not too many in number for the capacity of the country. The futile and absolute property qualification for members is also abandoned, as well as the proposal to transfer the 105 members sitting at Westminester to the Dublin Parliament without any vote of the Irish constituencies in the matter.

"I leap over details and come to two fundamental provisions which must be radically amended if the measure is to be a success. Thoughtful Nationalists have always desired to create a Parliament representing the entire nation, but the provisions of the present Bill will create a Parliament of the majority only. There is a powerful Unionist party in Ireland who would have to be reconciled to the new Parliament if we are to have tranquillity and prosperity in the country. A scheme which offered them a career in their native land would speedily win the young and ambitious to accept it, but there is no such offer in this measure. In the Legislative Assembly, which will be the centre of political power, which will control the public policy of the country, regulate finance, and make and unmake governments, they would have about a dozen members out of 105, which is far below their legitimate shares. With the three-cornered constituency or proportionate representation they would probably constitute a third of the Assembly, and such a party would get its turn of office whenever the Government lost the confidence of a section of its supporters by any unwise or unfair proposal. We cannot get responsible government, which is the thing promised us, without a party in office and another party able and willing to take their places; and mark this—if you have not responsible government, you must have party despotism. In France, since the establishment of the present Republic, the same party have held office for more than 20 years. What is the consequence? Men who had no reason to fear competition fell into the basest personal corruption, the disclosure of which has brought disgrace upon France. Responsible government is therefore necessary not only for the protection of the minority, but for the security of the country, and you cannot have responsible government without giving the minority proportionate representation. A single clause in Committee would make the necessary change in the Bill, and I sincerely trust it will be made.

"The Legislative Council or Upper House proposed in the present scheme is liable to serious objections. Chosen by voters with a £20 qualification it would probably consist of landlords and fundholders, and the functions assigned it are simply to arrest legislation for two years; but the highest function of an Upper House is not to delay objectionable measures, but to revise defective ones. For such a purpose you might as well confer a veto on the proceedings of the Irish Commons upon the Kildare-street Club as upon the body proposed in the present Bill. When Ireland has municipalities, which do not yet exist at all, we shall have a fit constituency for a Senate; but in the meantime the safest method would be to select the 48 Irishmen who are fittest for the task and name them in the Bill.

"The other provision needing careful reconsideration is the financial arrangement. Mr. Gladstone desires to make an equitable repartition of Imperial charges, which is, of course, the very thing to be done; but to do it effectually it ought to be preceded by an enquiry into the international account made by experts of both nations. The proposal in the Bill is simply an estimate of what Mr. Gladstone considers fair, and the estimate of so skilful a financier and so just an umpire might be accepted with confidence if we did not remember that 40 years ago when he was first Chancellor of the Exchequer he unfortunately undertook to regulate our financial affairs without such a preliminary inquiry, and the result has been that for more than a generation and down to this day the taxpayers of Ireland are paying twice as much per head as the taxpayers of England and Sotland."

Sir Gavan Duffy added, in regard to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament:—"For my part, I should not care if they did not attend it for a generation, which will be needed for the manipulation of their own affairs."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

MR. MORETON FREWEN writes to "the Manchester Guardian":—Sir,—The economic aspects of silver are too well understood by your readers to require today any reinforcement from outside correspondents; but the political aspects in the United States—the set of those political undercurrents at Washington about which I wrote to you recently—are becoming extremely interesting. What is Cleveland going to do about it? We have been told repeatedly in the London financial press that the Senate free coinage vote in July saw the high-water mark of the "silver lunacy" in the United States; that now the writing was on the wall, seeing that Senator Hill, of New York, ex-Governor of New York, the candidate who had received the solid Presidential vote of New York State at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and who had voted for free coinage in July—that this Senator, convicted by the drain of gold abroad, had himself given notice in the Senate that the Sherman Act of 1890 should be repealed. Hill is the politician of whom it is said "he never made a mistake!" Is not this a pretty drama? On the 5th of February the "New York Herald" correspondent at Washington, a demonetiser out and out declares: "The anti-silver men are in high feather to-night; the outlook for the repeal of the Sherman Act is brighter than it has been for months. Senator Hill's seizing the silver bull by the horns has caused much favourable comment among representatives and Senators from commercial centres. The "Herald's" action in forcing the fighting on this important question gave Senator Hill the necessary opportunity. He seized it, and the fact is generally regarded as an evidence of the Senator's acumen and his great desire to repeal the bill."

Two days after the correspondent of the "Mail and Express," another ultra-violent gold organ in New York, telegraphs:—Senator Hill's speech was professedly in favour of the repeal of the Sherman Act, but he boldly announced that he was in favour of the repeal because the Act stood in the way of the free coinage of silver, and he was in favour of absolute free coinage. Having thus shown himself opposed to the President-elect, he delighted the galleries and the anti-Cleveland men by saying that this question of silver was one for Congress to settle by itself 'without outside interference.' At this moment Don Dickinson and Henry Villard (sent to Washington by Cleveland) were in the Senate lobbies coercing the doubtful element. Then Senator Hill's motion to bring up the Sherman Repeal Bill is defeated in a full Senate by 42 to 23, all the 42 being silver men, while at least two free coinage men—Hill and Mills of Texas—voted in the minority. "As Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, said in the House of Representatives, "The Sherman Act is the child of the gold-bugs, but it has been given to the silver men, and I propose to hold it, ugly and deformed though it be, as a hostage until our own child free coinage is returned to us."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A H Collins, BCS.	Capt L S Peyton, ISC.
Mr G J Davis, B.	Hon-Capt J H Smith.
Mr T Weir, MCS.	Lt R St G Gorton, RA.
Mr W M Fletcher, B.	Lt G A H Beatty, ISC.
Lt-Col A C Smith, RE.	Lt C G Prendergast, ISC.
Lt-Col R A Sargeant, RE.	Surg-Capt J Murray.
Capt H M Briscoe, ISC.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E P Chapman, BCS.	Capt H B B Watkis, ISC, 6 mos.
Mr M Finucane, BCS.	Lt J C Keowyn, ISC, 6 mos.
Mr L F MacLean, CIE, B. 10 days.	Lt W St C Bland, RA, 6 mos.
Mr J K E Verschoyle, B, 4 days.	Condr H Sears, M, till Oct 14.
Mr S Hammick, Bo CS,	Condr T Scott, B, 6 mos.
Mr H S Jones, till May 8, 1893.	Sub-Condr J Jones, B, 6 mos.
Lt-Col A Fishe, ISC, 5 days.	Sub-Condr E Richardson, B, 5 days.
Lt-Col W Hailes, ISC, 168 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J G Ritchie, BCS.	Capt S W Jervis, ISC.
Mr W Hawthorne, B.	Capt G W Rawlins, ISC.
Mr W R Haughton, B.	Lt A S R Annesley, ISC.
Mr M Kennedy, B.	Lt E W Richards, ISC.
Mr L H Spence, Bo.	Lt H Prentice, RE.
Mr L U Alexander, Bo.	Lt H Vickers, ISC.
Mr H S Jones, Bo.	Surg-Capt W H B Robinson, B.
Col E Grant, CB, ISC.	Condr M Bean, RIM.
Capt W L Boswell, ISC.	Sub-Lt O S Hickman, RIM
Capt A N Carr, ISC.	
Capt H Melvill, ISC.	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 3d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TEXT OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

"THE Government of Ireland Bill, 1893," is something more than a second edition "revised and improved" of the Bill of 1886. The retention of the Irish members and the complete change in the financial basis of the scheme have indeed, as Mr. Gladstone said, cut very deep into its framework, and although in outward form and arrangement the similarity is at first striking, a closer examination shows (says the *Standard*) that there is hardly a page or a clause that has not been essentially altered. In the very fore-front stands, of course, the "supremacy" preamble, on which Mr. Gladstone dwelt with such emphasis in his opening speech—"Whereas it is expedient that, without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament, an Irish Legislature should be created for such purposes in Ireland as in this Act mentioned"—and the words here used are throughout the bill scrupulously adhered to. The new Irish "Legislature" is never called a "Parliament," and the name of the body sitting at Westminster is never qualified, as it was in the bill of 1886, by the word "Imperial." There is evidently, so far as the wording of the bill can ensure it, to be only one "Parliament" in the United Kingdom.

The first clause establishes the compositon of this "Legislature," which is to consist of "Her Majesty the Queen," "the Legislative Council," and "the Legislative Assembly," and which is "granted power" to make laws "for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland in respect of matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part thereof." Then follow, in clause 3, the restrictions on this power, which do not vary materially from those proposed in 1886, although the arrangement is slightly different.

The Irish Legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect of the following matters or any of them:—The Crown, or the succession to the Crown, or a Regency, or the Lord Lieutenant as representative of the Crown; the making of peace or war or matters arising from a state of war; naval or military forces, or the defence of the realm; treaties and other relations with foreign States or the relations between different parts of Her Majesty's domonions, or offences connected with such treaties or relations, dignities or titles of honour; treason, treason-felony, alienage, or naturalisation; trade with any place out of Ireland; or quarantine, or navigation (except as respects inland waters and local health or harbour regulations); beacons, light-houses, or sea marks (except so far as they can consistently with any general Act of Parliament be constructed or maintained by a local harbour authority, coinage; legal tender; or the standard of weights and measures; trade marks, merchandise marks, copyright, or patent rights.

Clause 4 continues the list of prohibitions, and also declares void any law.

Respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege, on account of religious belief; abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity; prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money, without attending the religious instruction at that school, whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation; whereby any existing Corporation incorporated by Royal Charter or by any local or general Act of Parliament (not being a Corporation raising for public purposes taxes, rates, cess, dues, or tolls, or administering funds so raised) may, unless it consents, or the leave of Her Majesty is first obtained on address from the two Houses of the Irish Legislature, be deprived of its rights, privileges, or property without due process of law; whereby any inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be deprived of equal rights as respects public sea fisheries.

Clause 5 declares the Executive power of the Viceroy. "The Executive Commitee of the Privy Council of the Lord Lieutenant" is to be composed of "persons holding such offices as Her Majesty may think fit, or as may be directed by Irish Act"—"Irish Act" being the phrase always employed to distinguish an "Act of Legislature" from an "Act of Parliament." This "Executive Committee" is to aid and advise the Government of Ireland, and to advise the Lord Lieutenant when "to give or withhold the assent of Her Majesty to Irish bills"—"subject, nevertheless, to any instructions given by Her Majesty in respect of any such bill. This is the "British veto," further defined by Mr. Bryce as that of the Crown, "advised, always," everywhere, and in all affairs by the British Cabinet.

Clauses 6, 7, and 8 lay down the Constitution of the Legislature. There are to be forty-eight "Councillors" elected on a £20 franchise, by specially formed constituencies, for a term of eight years—one-half retiring every fourth year; and 103 "Members of Assembly" returned by the existing franchise in the existing constituencies, the Assembly to have continuance for five years unless sooner dissolved." Peers may be elected to and may sit in either House. The first schedule shows the constitution of the Council. Only three boroughs will be represented, Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, and the counties shall have each one two, or three members, according to valuation, Leitrim and Sligo being amalgamated to form a one-member county. The Ulster of the maps will have fifteen members out of the forty-eight, and "Unionist" Ulster (which may be formed roughly by leaving out the counties of Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan) by twelve. A third series of constituencies has been mapped out for the election of the eighty Irish representatives in Parliament. Dublin University is to be deprived of its two members, while such boroughs as Kilkenny, Newry, and Galway, with a combined electorate of 5,000, are to be left in full possession, returning as many members as the county of Down with 38,000 electors. The Irish Representative Peers will continue to sit in full force in the House of Lords.

Clause 8 provides a method of dealing with a disagreement between the two Houses: If a bill or any provision of a bill adopted by the Legislative Assembly is lost by the disagreement of the Legislative Council, and after a dissolution, or the period of two years from such disagreement, such bill or a bill for enacting the said provision, is again adopted by the Legislative Assembly and fails within three months afterwards to be adopted by the Legislative Council, the same shall forthwith be submitted to the members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of the majority of those members present and voting on the question.

Clause 9 contains provisions as to the attendance of the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament. The Irish representatives, whether in the House of Lords or the House of Commons, "shall not be entitled to deliberate or vote" on:—

Any bill or motion in relation thereto, the operation of which bill or motion is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof. Any motion or resolution relating solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland. Any vote or appropriation of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the third schedule to this Act. Any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain or some part thereof or some local authority or some person or thing therein. Any motion or resolution, incidental to any such motion or resolution as either is last mentioned, or relates solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland, or incidental to any such vote or appropriation of money as aforesaid.

The third schedule contains a long list—divided into "Liabilities," "Expenditure," and "Revenue"—of subjects on which Irish members may vote, including the National Debt, and all other charges on the Consolidated Fund, Naval and Military Expenditure, and Civil Expenditure, that is to say:—

Civil List and Royal family; salaries, pensions, allowances, and incidental expenses of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Exchequer judges in Ireland; buildings, works, salaries, pensions, printing, stationery allowances, and incidental expenses of Parliament; National Debt Commissioners; Forein Office and diplomatic and consular service, including secret service, special services, and telegraph subsidies; Privy Council; Board of Trade, including the Mercantile Marine Fund, Patent Office, Railway Commission, and Wreck Commission, but excluding Bankruptcy; Mint; Meteorological Society; slave trade service; foreign mails and telegraphic communication with places outside the United Kingdom.

The election laws and the laws relating to "Parliamentary" electors shall not be altered by the Irish Legislature, which, however, is to be free, after six years have elapsed, to deal with all electoral matters relating to is own constituents.

Clauses 10—21 deal with the financial provisions of the scheme. In place of the "lump sum," or tribute, idea of 1886 Mr. Gladstone has appropriated a particular source of revenue, which is intercepted bodily to meet the obligations of Ireland for Imperial service. Clause 10 provides that "On and after the appointed day there shall be an Irish Exchequer and Consolidated Fund separate from those of the United Kingdom. The duties of customs and exercise and the duties on postage shall be imposed by Act of Parliament; but subject to the provisions of this Act the Irish Legislature may, in order to provide for the public service of Ireland, impose any other taxes." The following provisions are inserted:—

The duties of customs shall be regulated, collected, managed, and paid into the Exchequer of the United Kingdom as heretofore. All prohibitions in connection with the duties of excise, and so far as regards articles sent out of Ireland, all matters relating to those duties shall be regulated by Act of Parliament. The excise duties on articles consumed in Great Britain shall be paid in Great Britain or to an officer of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Save as in this Act mentioned, all the public revenues of Ireland shall be paid into the Irish Exchequer and form a Consolidated Fund, and be appropriated to the public service of Ireland by Irish Acts.

One of the difficulties suggested by Mr. Balfour is dealt with by sub-sections providing that no one shall be required to pay Income-tax in Ireland on property in Great Britain, and *vice versa*, and further that—

For the purpose of giving to Ireland the benefit of the difference between the Income-tax collected in Great Britain from British, Colonial, and Foreign Securities held by residents in Ireland, and the Income-tax collected in Ireland from Irish Securities held by residents in Great Britain, there shall be made to Ireland out of the income-tax collected in Great Britain an allowance of such amount as may be from time to time determined by the Treasury, in accordance with a minute of the Treasury laid before Parliament before the appointed day, and such allowance shall be paid into the Treasury Account (Ireland) for the benefit of the Irish Exchequer.

These arrangements for Ireland's contribution to Imperial expenditure are not to be altered for fifteen years. In clause 13 an "Irish Treasury account" is created, into which shall be paid all sums payable by one country to the other, and all sums directed to be paid into the account for the benefit of either of the Exchequers. All sums payable by Ireland to the English Exchequer shall be a first charge on the Irish Consolidated Fund, and "next after" such charges shall come—

All sums, for dividends or sinking fund on guaranteed land stock under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, which the Land Purchase Account and the Guarantee Fund under that Act are insufficient to pay. All sums due in respect of any debt incurred by the Government of Ireland, whether for interest management, or sinking fund; an annual sum of five thousand pounds for the expenses of the household and establishment of the Lord Lieutenant; all existing charges on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdon in respect of Irish services other than the salary of the Lord Lieutenant; and the salaries and pensions of all Judges of the Supreme Court or other Superior Court in Ireland or of any county or other like Court, who are appointed after the passing of this Act, and are not the Exchequer Judges hereafter mentioned; until all charges created by this Act upon the Irish Consolidated Fund and for the time-being due are paid, no money shall be issued from the Irish Exchequer for any other purpose whatever.

It is provided that, subject to existing charges, any Church property remaining shall be "managed, administered, and disposed of as directed by Irish Act." Clauses 16 and 17 deal with Irish Local Loans and Local Taxation Accounts. Clause 18 lays down that bills for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue or for imposing any tax must originate in the Assembly, but the following proviso is made in the second sub-section:—

It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill for the appropriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or of any tax, except in pursuance of a recommendation from the Lord Lieutenant in the Session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is proposed.

Clause 19 provides that:—

Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Ireland shall be Exchequer Judges, and shall be appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and their salaries and pensions shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. . . . . All legal proceedings in Ireland, which are instituted at the instance of or against the Treasury or Commissioners of Customs, or any of their officers, or relate to the election of members to serve in Parliament, or touch any matter not within the powers of the Irish Legislature, or touch any matter affected by a law which the Irish Legislature have not power to repeal or alter, shall, if so required by any party to such proceedings, be heard and determined before the Exchequer Judges or (except where the case requires to be determined by two judges) before one of them, and in any such legal proceeding an appeal shall, if any party so requires, lie from any court of first instance in Ireland to the Exchequer Judges, and the decision of the Exchequer Judges shall be subject to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen in Council and not to any other tribunal. If it is made to appear to an Exchequer Judge that any decree or judgment in any such proceeding as aforesaid has not been duly enforced by the sheriff or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the same, such Judge shall appoint some officer whose duty is shall be to enforce that judgment or decree; and for that purpose such officer and all persons employed by him shall be entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and powers as are by law conferred on a sheriff and his officers.

When not engaged on this business of high State policy the Judges shall be available for ordinary judicial work in Ireland. The postal and telegraph service in Ireland shall (clause 20) be transferred to the Irish Government, and shall, with certain necessary exceptions, be "regulated by Irish Act," the Postmaster-General retaining the revenue collected and defraying the expenses incurred in Great Britain, and the "Irish Post Office" doing the same in Ireland. Special rules are laid down in a schedule for the cost of foreign mails and telegraphs. Post Office Savings Banks shall also be transferred to the Irish Government, any depositor having the right, if he chooses, to transfer his account to a Post Office Savings Bank in Great Britain. Clauses 22 and 23 provide for the transference of Irish appeals from the House of Lords to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—at least one member being present who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court in Ireland. Constitutional questions are also to be decided by this tribunal:—

If it appears to the Lord Lieutenant or a Secretary of State expedient in the public interest that steps shall be taken for the speedy determination of the question whether any Irish Act or any provision thereof is beyond the powers of the Irish Legislature, he may represent the same to Her Majesty in Council, and thereupon the said question shall be forthwith referred to and heard and determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, constituted as if hearing an appeal from a Court in Ireland.

But this power of initiative of the Lord Lieutenant is not to prejudice the right of any person to petition Her Majesty for such reference. The Lord Lieutenancy is, as Mr. Gladstone explained, to be "divested of its party character," and so "every subject of the Queen" shall be qualified, "without reference to his religious belief." The term of office shall be six years, the Viceroy, presumably, not to go out with the Ministry although it is provided that "Her Majesty the Queen may at any time revoke the appointment." Clause 26 provides that—

A judge of the Supreme Court or other Superior Court in Ireland, or of any County-court or other Court with a like jurisdiction in Ireland, appointed after the passing of this Act, shall not be removed from his office except in pursuance of an address from the two Houses of the Legislature of Ireland, nor during his continuance in office shall his salary be diminished or right to pension altered without his consent.

Clause 27 provides for existing judges, County-court judges, land commissioners, and civil servants generally, that their tenure of office shall not be interferred with whether as respects duties, salaries, or pensions; but

If any of the said Judges, Commissioners, or officers retire from office with the Queen's approbation before completion of the period of service entitling him to a pension, Her Majesty may, if she thinks fit, grant to him such pension, not exceeding the pension to which he would on that completion have been entitled, as to Her Majesty seems meet.

The forces of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police shall, when and as local police forces are from time to time established in Ireland, be gradually reduced and ultimately cease to exist; and after the passing of this Act no officer or man shall be appointed to either of those forces. Provided that, until the expiration of six years from the appointed day, nothing in this Act shall require the Lord Lieutenant to cause either of the said forces to cease to exist, if, as representing Her Majesty the Queen, he considers it inexpedient. The said two forces shall, while they continue, be subject to the control of the Lord Lieutenant as representing Her Majesty, and the members thereof shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions, and hold their appointments on the same tenure as heretofore and those salaries, gratuities, and pensions, and all the expenditure incidental to either force, shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. When any existing member of either force retires under the provision of the sixth schedule (which regulates the gradual disappearance of the Royal Irish Constabulary as local police forces are created) to this Act, the treasury may award to him a gratuity or pension in accordance with that schedule. Those gratuities and pension and all existing pensions payable in respect of service in either force shall be paid by the treasury to the payees out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. Two-thirds of the net amount payable in pursuance of this section out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom shall be repaid to the Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer. Clause 33 makes the Irish Parliament incapable of repealing any Act relating to matters beyond their powers, or which, "enacted by Parliament after the passing of this Act, may be expressly extended to Ireland." Any part of an Irish Act repugnant to an Act passed by the Imperial Parliament is declared invalid. Clause 34 checks the borrowing power of Irish local authorities. Clause 35 introduces a temporary restriction regarding the land question. During three years from the passing of this Act, and if Parliament is then sitting until the end of that Session of Parliament, the Irish Legislature shall not pass an Act respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, or the sale, purchase, or letting of land generally; provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the passing of any Irish Act with a view to the purchase of land for railways, harbours, waterworks, town improvements, or other local uddertakings. During six years from the passing of this Act the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court or other supperior court in Ireland (other than one of the Exchequer judges) shall be made in pursuance of a warrant from Her Majesty, countersigned as heretofore.

The Irish Legislature shall be summoned to meet on the first Tuesday in September, 1894, and the first election of members of the two Houses of the Irish Legislature shall be held at such time before that day as may be fixed by Her Majesty in Council.

There are forty clauses and seven schedules in the bill.

THE VANISHING RUPEE.

A LATE Assistant Accountant-General and Assistant-Commissioner of Currency in India" writes as follows to the *Daily Graphic*:—

There was a very good story in an Indian paper the other day. Scene, a P. and O. steamer at Aden.—Diving-boy loquitur to passenger about to throw a rupee to him: "What! Rupee? He no good—throw sixpence, I dive!" The story is a foreshadowing of what may come to pass, for the outlook of the silver question at the present moment is not encouraging. To the majority of your readers, secure in their gold currency, the rupee question is not, perhaps, of much interest, yet there is hardly one of them nowadays who has not a friend or a relative in the East, to whom the depreciation of silver is a matter of vital import. To begin with, what is a rupee? Placed side by side with a florin it is an identical coin save for its superscription. If there be an advantage in weight it is on the side of the rupee, yet the florin is worth two shillings and the rupee only one shilling and two pence half-penny. Why is this? Because the florin, while intrinsically worth no more than the rupee, is a token representing one-tenth of a sovereign, which is the legal standard of currency in this country. In India there is no gold currency. A few gold coins are minted, so to speak, for special purposes, but you seldom meet with them. The legal tender is silver, and the Government are careful to keep up the standard value by calling in and re-coining every piece that has lost more than 2 per cent. of its weight.

THE INDIA MINTS.

In England the silver token money circulates freely, even though its image and superscription be almost obliterated by wear and tear; but take a sovereign of light weight to the Bank, and it will be cut and the bullion value only paid to you. So it is in India with a light-weight rupee. The rupee being the legal tender, its standard has to be jealously guarded. When you get a florin you get a voucher for so many grains of gold. A baser metal, indeed, would answer the purpose of silver. But when you get a rupee it is 165 grains of pure silver plus fifteen grains of alloy, which you get at whatever its market price in gold may be. One year it is more, another year it is less. As silver gets more abundant so more of it can be got for a given quantity, say a sovereign, in gold. However, I am not writing a paper on bi-metallism or any other currency problem, and will now proceed to give some interesting little details of his life and character in his own country. I have had a great deal to do with him from his cradle to his grave for many years. If you are a man of a speculative turn of mind and wish to get up a little venture in silver, you make your purchase here or elsewhere and look out for a market. Silver is most in demand in the East, so you ship your ingots to Bombay, and on arrival tender them at the Mint for conversion into rupees, but you have not to wait for the tedious process of minting. After assay you receive a certificate of value, minus certain deductions, which you can get cashed at the Paper Currency Office, which then becomes possessed of your bullion, and takes it in rupees as soon as the mint can coin it; and to give you an idea of how the Indian mints, which are the finest in the world, have to work, I may say that in ten years over forty-nine and a quarter millions in value were coined, as against seven millions in England, and when you come to think of the labour involved the forty-nine millions represents over 656 millions of rupees, which have to take the place of a gold coinage, for in the same time India coined only £137,700 in gold, whereas England coined nearly fifteen millions. Coin remains longer in circulation in England than in India, for the English silver coin, being merely token money, will pass until its image and superscription be nearly worn away, whereas in India it has to be constantly renewed in order to keep up its standard.

TESTING THE RUPEE.

Of course a silver coinage of pieces the size of a florin is a very cumbersome medium of exchange, and it is now greatly relieved by the introduction of a paper currency, but when I first went out to India I had to carry in my portmanteau on my way up-country a bag of 500 rupees (then worth £50!), and this weighed over 15 lb.; the only alternative was to take *hoondees*, or native letters of credit, and sometimes this was not convenient. Coin used to come into my office by the ton daily. If a bank wished to pay in a lakh of rupees the remittance came in a fifty bags, the aggregate weight of which exceeded three thousand pounds, or considerably over a ton, and every rupee of this had to be tested before it was locked away in strong room. The testing staff consisted of men who had been specially trained mostly from boyhood, to the examination of coin, the chief qualifications being good sight and an accurate ear. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—The tester grasps a handful of rupees, and with a quick turn of his hand forms them into a rouleau, which he turns round as he examines the milling to see if the coin has been tampered with. A counterfeit coin can often be detected by its imperfect milling. Then opening his figures he lets the rupees slide in a continuous stream on to a large smooth stone, on which each one falls with a chink. A dumb coin is at once detected by the sound, and the eye instantly spots a defective or defaced rupee. In the mint coins are tested by an automatic machine, but in the Currency Office we preferred human agency, as incorrect weight is not the only thing to be looked to, and it is marvellous how skilful men and boys become at this work—a bad rupee seldom escaped notice. After examination the coins are weighed by one hundred at a time and poured into bags holding 2,000 rupees. This work is conducted under the responsibility of the native treasurer. In the afternoon the contents of each bag are poured into gigantic scales in the presence of the officer in charge of the department, an allowance of 2 per cent. being made in the case of old and worn coins; and the tale being correct the bags are secured and carried off to a strong room, where they are stacked or ranged upon racks. From three to five tons are passed through the scales in this way during the day at one of our Presidency Currency Offices. In Bombay there are not only the receipts from the public and the banks, but the mint sends daily the coin converted from the bullion before alluded to.

MYSTERIOUSLY ABSORBED.

The movements of silver in India frequently exceed over a hundred tons at a time. When the last Burma war broke out I got orders late one afternoon to despatch twenty lakhs by a transport which was to sail at daylight next morning. The coin had to be packed, so we worked all night, and next morning 334 boxes, iron hooped

of 48 members, the qualification for the voters being a 20l. franchise. In his opinion, the result would be that the Unionists would not be able to secure more than 14 or 15 out of the 48 members (derisive cheers from the Irish benches). Beyond this there was said to be the protection that would be afforded by

THE SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT,

but the answer to this proposal was that Irish members would be there (Opposition cheers). With regard to the retention of the Irish members, that was made a vital principle of the Bill, and he should like to know what was the idea of the right hon. gentleman as to the way in which the Irish members were to be retained at Westminster. Were they to come to the House of Commons at intervals, or to remain all the year round? Were they to be about the House and to be called in when Imperial questions arose; or were they to be summoned from Ireland when Imperial questions were expected to come on? (Opposition cheers.) It had been said in former years by the right hon. gentleman that any such measure as this ought to have some sort of finality about it; but did the supporters of the right hon. gentleman expect that there was any element of finality in this Bill? (Opposition cheers.) In point of fact the Bill was nothing but a bad basis and lever for further agitation in the Imperial Parliament. One of the first things that would be done in a very short time would be to whittle away a large proportion of the Customs revenue, and after this there would be an agitation in favour of giving Ireland a distinctive trade policy of her own; this to be followed by a claim for Protective duties, and the right to offer bounties on exports.

THE MEMBER FOR *Truth*.

Mr. Labouchere said the House had listened to an important speech from the noble Lord the member for South Paddington. He was sure every member was glad once again to hear the noble Lord's voice (general cheering), but still, owing to no fault of his, the noble Lord had not added very much to the arguments against the Bill (hear, hear, and cries of "Oh, oh"). The noble Lord was perpetually saying he wanted to know if this or that thing was in the Bill. Well, considering that they might at least hope to have the Bill on Saturday, it would have been but reasonable if the noble Lord had waited until that time instead of trying to obtain from Ministers information on various points of detail (hear, hear). The great object of the House, assuming that the majority were in favour of Home Rule, should be to get the best possible measure under the circumstances, and he thought the proposed Bill was a great effort of legislative art on the part of the Prime Minister and his colleagues (Ministerial cheers). The Prime Minister had not blinked the difficulties in his way, but had fully recognised them, and had dealt with them in a most successful manner (Ministerial cheers). At the Election not a single Gladstonian member blinked the Home Rule Question (hear, hear, and cries of "Oh, oh"), and if ever a majority in that House had a mandate to carry any particular measure, the present majority had a mandate to carry Home Rule (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter). The noble Lord had tried to frighten the House and the country about Ulster. That was not the first time he had done the same thing. The noble Lord had said before that the people of Ulster would fight, and he had urged them to do so. The noble Lord said he had personal experience of the people of Ulster, but his experience was limited to the fact that they said they would fight, and that was a very different thing from fighting (Ministerial laughter). The Ulster people were going to fight about the Irish Church; they were going to die in the last ditch. (Colonel Waring: No.) He knew the hon. and gallant gentleman did not die in the last ditch, because he saw him now (laughter), and he sincerely trusted that the hon. and gallant gentleman, who had many amiable characteristics, would only threaten to die in the last ditch if Home Rule was passed, and not carry out his intention (laughter). He thought that when there was a Parliament in Ireland the people of Ulster would rally to that Parliament (hear, hear, and cries of "No"). The people of that province had already changed their opinion. They did so at the time of the Union, and all that Parliament wanted to do was to give them an opportunity of reverting to their original allegiance (laughter). Would hon. members have Ulster left out of an Irish Parliament? (Colonel Waring: No.) Then what would they have? (Colonel Waring: Leave us alone.) Parliament was not to do justice to Ireland because one-half of Ulster did not wish for that justice. That was Ulster Rule with a vengeance. He thought that the Bill was a good Bill as a basis on which to go into Committee (laughter). The Prime Minister had said that a good deal had been left for Committee, and the Government would be assisted by the House (renewed laughter.) For his part, he tendered his assistance (repeated laughter). He thought the Bill thoroughly good in the main, though he was not going to pin himself down upon all points. For example, he was opposed to two Chambers. If there must be two Chambers, there should not be two kinds of franchise, though there might be different areas for the two, as in the United States. Radicals should protest against this plan, which might be used as a precedent in this country when they got rid of the House of Lords (laughter). He agreed with what had been said, that if the Irish people were fit to deal with the land question three years hence they could deal with it now (hear, hear). He suspected, however, that his Irish friends wanted a little more of our money (laughter). No Government would venture to propose another Land Purchase Bill. He was, however, in favour of a Commission for the revision of judicial rents. He was glad that the First Lord had elaborated a plan by which Irish members would not be able to vote on exclusively English measures, though he agreed with his right hon. friend that the plan was not a very good one (laughter). It would be infinitely better to exclude Irish members with certain limitations. He made these criticisms in no hostile spirit. He would accept the decisions of the Committee, and would vote for the Bill even if it came out of Committee as it entered it (Ministerial cheers). If the House of Lords interfered, that would be one more inducement to the Democracy to put an end to the House of Lords (hear, hear). Meanwhile, he had a scheme which he would recommend to the Government, It had been tried once before. Let them keep over a few of the Estimates. Let them then have an Autumn Session. They must then have an Appropriation Bill. Let them tack the Home Rule Bill to the Appropriation Bill (laughter).

Colonel Waring said that the more they looked at the Bill, the less they liked it, as all safeguards in the interest of the landlords which were contained in the Bill of 1886, to which they objected, were left out of the present measure. The yoke proposed to be placed on the necks of the Ulster people was one to which they would never bend their necks. The choice left to them was to remain in their own country, or to come over here and compete with other distitute aliens (Opposition cheers and laughter).

WHO PLUNDERED THE LANDLORDS?

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who was received with Ministerial cheers, after referring to several of the speeches that had been made that evening, said it was quite refreshing to hear the speech of the noble Lord the member for Paddington (Lord R. Churchill), which had helped to lighten what had been a somewhat wearying debate. They rejoiced to hear again in that House the voice of the noble Lord, especially as he spoke with a sort of show of authority, although it was not quite certain how far the authority went, and he was certainly the first right hon. gentleman who had interposed in the debate against the Bill and had stated his objections without traducing the character and maligning the motives of the Irish Executive. With regard to the speech of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Balfour), did his argument imply that, if the Irish Executive were not checked, they would tyrannise over the Constabulary, degrade the Judges, lower the Civil servants, and plunder the landlords? (Cheers.) Who could be simple enough to be misled by such wild language (Opposition cries of "Oh") into the belief that such things were likely to happen? (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Balfour.—I did not so much prophesy about the future as quote the past (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—Taking the most conspicuous and most palpable of those suggestions of the right hon. gentleman—plundering the landlords—had not the landlords been plundered in the past? (Ministerial cheers); and if so, who had committed that plunder? (cheers). Not the hon. members below the gangway (Home Rule cheers, and Opposition cries of "Yes, yes"); but the Imperial House of Commons (cheers); and who had been the most recent contributor to that process of so-called plunder? (cheers).

Mr. Balfour.—The right hon. gentleman has misinterpreted both my interruption and my speech. What I alluded to was not the action of Parliament, but the speeches and threats of representatives from Ireland (Home rule cries, of "Oh," and Opposition cheers). My argument was that when the same gentlemen had the same power to carry out their threats, they might be trusted to do so (Opposition cheers and Home Rule murmurs).

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—All he could say was, that if what they had heard from the right hon. gentleman was to be taken as the measure of the common sense and statesmanship and knowledge of the world of the right hon. gentleman, he for one was very much disappointed (Ministerial and Home Rule cheers); because the right hon. gentleman ought to have known that the exaggerated language sometimes used in days of strife and turmoil by excited politicians was no proof of any definite purpose (Opposition cries of "Oh"). At any rate the argument opposed to the right hon. gentleman's assertion was that the cure both for excited language and for extreme action was to invest the Irish people with a degree of public responsibility (Ministerial cheers). The question before the House was whether this was a subject on which legislation was required. On the Second Reading of the Bill the House would come to the question whether the general scheme was a good one, and in Committee the details would come to be dealt with; but this debate had been occupied with details merely. That discussion at the present stage, however, was not surprising; because the main question of policy had been discussed in the House and in the country until there was nothing more to say about it (Ministerial cheers). The right hon. member for the Bordesley Division (Mr. J. Collings) had said that it would be a proper thing to dissolve Parliament in order that the country might be better informed, and that recommendation was made on the supposition that everybody was as ignorant on the subject as he was himself (laughter). It was quite in the right hon. gentleman's hands to redeem his position by going to his constituents himself (Ministerial cheers). The House had heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the application for the Chiltern Hundreds was subject to no inquiry as to the applicant's character (laughter). Therfore, any little political difference would not stand in the way for a moment. With regard to that part of the Bill which related to

THE RETENTION OF THE IRISH MEMBERS

in the Imperial Parliament, a report was going about in the usual channels that it was a matter of comparative indifference to the Government whether the Irish members were included or not. That was not the view which he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) took of the case at all. The Bill provided for the inclusion of Irish members, and he thought, most rightly and necessarily; but the noble Lord opposite, repeating the expression of his sentiments of 1886, talked of this as pure and simple repeal. That observation had some force in 1886, but its force had been lost, even on the noble Lord's own showing if it was agreed to retain the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. There was clearly an intention on the part of the Opposition at the opening of Parliament to forge a bolt against the Ministry that was intended to completely destroy them with their dwindling majority in the House and in the country (Ministerial laughter). But how far those anticipations had been realized had been seen by all (cheers). He ventured to surmise that the hon. and learned gentleman (Sir E. Clarke), who followed the Prime Minister on Monday last, had come down to the House with two speeches in his pocket (laughter), or at least in his mind, one of them to show the unsufferable injustice of keeping the Irish members at Westminster, and the other to show the ludicrous anomaly of non-retention (renewed laughter). The object of the Government had been to create an effective Legislature with the amplest powers for Irish business, and in order to meet the fears that had been expressed they intended also to create for the protection of the minority the simplest form of a Second Chamber. He repudiated the idea of Parliamentary supremacy which was put forward the other night by a noble Duke who used to sit in that House. They could never be nagging at the legislation or the administration of a government which was to be established under the Bill. Better a hundred times they should leave things alone than do that (cheers and counter cheers). In answer to questions by the noble Lord, Trinity College was protected by the Bill, while explanations of the other points would be found in the Bill (hear, hear). As to the question of what would be done with the troops which had been asked by the hon. and gallant gentleman (Colonel Waring), they would remain exactly as at present, under the Commander-in-Chief, who would act under the Queen (cheers).

On the Motion of Mr. Asstruther, the debate was adjourned.

INDIAN HONOURS.

SPEAKING on February 20, at Tonbridge, on the "Choice of a Profession," Dr. J. Pollen dissuaded his hearers from adopting an Indian career if they could possibly get anything to do at home. Even a "bank-clerkship," from a moral, physical, and pecuniary point of view, was nowadays to be preferred to the proudest position in the Civil Service of India. Quoting Sir A. Lyall's lines—

"Has he come now, in season, to know thee;
Hath he seen, what a stranger forgets,
All the graveyards of exiles below thee,
O Land of Regrets?
Has he learnt how thy 'Honours' are rated
Has he cast his accounts in thy school?
With the sweets of authority sated,
Would he give up his throne to the cool?
Doth he curse Oriental romancing,
And wish he had toiled all his day
At the Bar, or the Banks, or financing
And got damned in a common-place way?"—

he said "Indian Honours," like Dr. Johnson's "Patron, were delayed till men became indifferent and could not enjoy them—till they were solitary and could not impart them—till they were known and did not want them. Indian knighthoods conferred on officers after they had left the Service only "encumbered them with help," and led to undue and undesirable increase in butchers,' bakers,' and other tradesmen's bills. Indian honours were only of use in India. People at home knew nothing and cared little about them. The "Split Tomato," or "C.I.E. ship," was ordinarily interpreted as meaning "Common or Civil Indian Engineer:" and C.S.I. ships were commonly confounded with the lowest classes of the Mehjidie. In England the proud letters "C.C.," (County Councillors) meant more than any Indian title except, perhaps, the mysterious Raja, Maharaja, or Rao Bahadur! As for the system, or no-system, adopted in conferring "Indian Honours"—it was worthy of the Court of China. The best men were the men who pleased the clique of Mandarins best. Hence it was that some of the ablest and most popular administrators returned from India "plain Misters."

FROM KURRACHEE TO CONSTANTINOPLE ON HORSEBACK.

LORD DUNMORE'S arrival at Constantinople after his adventurous ride across Asia has been announced. Further particulars of the journey have since transpired. A Pera telegram to the "Pall Mall Gazette," dated February 16, says:—"Lord Dunmore started from Kurrachee on February 13, 1892, through the Indus Valley by Mooltan, Lahore, to Rawal Pindi, Peshawur, into Afghanistan to Jumrood, over the Khyber Pass, when a stop was made till April, when he continued up the Jhelum river into Kashmir. Lord Dunmore was joined at Leh by Major Roche, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. They there bought fifty-six horses and formed a caravan, crossed the Eastern Himalayas into Western Thibet, thence over the Musdag or the Ice-Mountains, and Karakorum Pass, which is the highest caravan pass in the world. During a period of twelve days the mean altitude was 17,250ft., that is, 2,000ft. higher than the summit of Mont Blanc. During this time the expedition suffered much. It reached Yarkand in August, and travelled thence to Tashkurghan. Three months were spent in the Pamirs, which were thoroughly explored. Observations were taken and a new map made, which was sent to the Royal Geograpical Society. The expedition then travelled into Russian Central Asia. The Russian authorities excluded Major Roche, but Lord Dunmore had a pass from the Tzar. The Ferghana-Samarkand Railway was then taken to the Caspian, Baku, Batoum, and Constantinople. Many interesting details will be sent you by letters. The Pamirs are practically in Russian occupation.

The "Daily News" Constantinople correspondent says, Lord Dunmore explored the range of Chocnoo mountains, hitherto unexplored. He spent three months in the Pamirs, with the thermometer at 30 below zero, and travelled thence by an untrodden pass into China. He travelled quite alone from China to Constantinople.

Lord Dunmore is fifty-two years age, and was from 1874 to 1880 a Lord in Waiting. He is a peer of the United Kingdom, but his Scotch peerage is more than two centuries old. He is a descendant from a cadet of the house of Athole who was prominent in the Court of William III. and Mary, and who was rewarded with a Scotch earldom.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following is the list of fifteen successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service at the competitive examination which began on February 6:—

		Marks.			Marks.
1	Stevens, C R	3130	9	Kilkelly, P P	2870
2	Birdwood, G T	2965	10	Sutherland H L	2860
3	Rogers, L	2935	11	Mulvany J	2625
4	Newman, E A R	2875	12	Foulds, T H	2575
5	{ J Barry, C C S ... }	2810	13	Stodart, T	2545
	{ Turner, R G ... }		14	Nauth, B	2539
7	Davidson, J	2790	15	Sharman, E H	2505
8	Gould, J	2770			

The above Surgeon-Lieutenants will be required to join the Army Medical School at Netley for a further course of study on March 31. Thirty-six candidates competed for the above appointments, of whom thirty-three were reported duly qualified. An alteration has been made in the posting of the Surgeon-Lieutenants newly appointed to the Indian Medical Service, as given in the *Home News* of the 10th instant:—Mr. G. Y. C. Hunter has now been posted to Bengal, and Mr. J. P. Morton to Madras.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SHAN STATES AND SIAM.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, Feb. 17, Lord Lamington asked the Secretary of State for India whether a settlement of the frontiers between the Northern Shan States and Siam had been arrived at; and whether his attention had been directed to the statement made by M. Delcasse, the Under-Secretary of State for the French Colonies, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the French Government claimed the Mekong river as the western boundary to their Indo-China possessions.—Lord Kimberley hoped that the noble Lord would forgive him if he did not follow him into a general discussion of the question. He would content himself with answering the question and by saying that a general agreement had been arrived at with Siam as to the frontier between that country and the Northern Shan States, and the demarcation of that frontier was at present being actively carried out by an Anglo-Siamese Commission. He had some difficulty in distinguishing on the map between the different Shan States, as the names were very much alike; but one of the States had been ceded to Siam, which was making an important concession on the western frontier. In due time papers would be laid on the table, and it would then, he thought, be seen that the general grounds of the agreement were advantageous. He had read the statement of M. Delcasse but it would not be convenient for him to discuss, in their Lordships' House, a report of a debate in the French Chamber. (Hear.)—Lord Lamington: Do I understand the noble Earl to imply that it is impossible to take any notice of such a declaration of policy?—Lord Rosebery: I think the noble Lord is not quite correct in the interpretation he puts upon the statement to which he alludes. The French Minister did not go quite so far as to claim the Mekong river as the western boundary to the French Indo-China possessions, but he rather spoke of it as the western limit of their sphere of influence. It is not for me to judge what the French view of their sphere of influence may be, but no such sphere of influence has been recognised by her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

CRIMEAN AND INDIAN VETERANS.

Mr. Cambell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, on Feb. 20, replying to Mr. Hanbury, said 580 special pensions had been granted to Crimean and Indian veterans, whose circumstances were such as to call for charitable assistance. The gross amount of the pensions was £28,479, and the net amount £8,046. The number of candidates was considerable.

TRIAL BY JURY IN BENGAL.

The same day Mr. Paul asked whether, pending the report of the Commission which will inquire into the expediency of restricting trial by jury in several districts of Bengal, the decree of the Lieutenant-Governor, interfering with that right of her Majesty's subjects and of foreign residents will be withdrawn.—Sir E. Grey said that as the Commission might be expected to report on an early day the Secretary of State had not thought it necessary to direct the withdrawal of the notification pending the report.

CHOLERA AT MURREE.

Mr. G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was the fact that the outbreak of cholera, so fatal to Europeans, which occurred at Murree last autumn, was due to culpable negligence on the part of the Indian Government in ordering native troops, known to be infected with cholera, to proceed without proper organisation or any sanitary precautions, to Cashmere, via Murree, in disregard of the protests of the local authorities; and whether he would lay upon the table of the House copies of the telegrams, letters, and reports from the civil and military authorities at Murree and Rawul Pindi, commencing in April, 1892, in reference to the passage of troops via Murree, together with copies of the reports of the General Commanding and the Civil Commissioner upon the outbreak of cholera, and copies of the subsequent correspondence relating thereto. Sir E. Grey, replying for Mr. G. Russell, said: The Government of India are inquiring into the subject. They have not completed their inquiry, but have promised to supply the required information as soon as possible. When their report is received, the Secretary of State will be glad to reply to the hon. member's question as to papers to be laid on the table.

INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTIONS.

On February 20, Mr. Chaplin asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the deliberations of the Committee upon Indian Currency were completed; whether the report of the Committee could be laid upon the table before February 28; and when the motion relating to the Monetary Conference at Brussels would be considered in this House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to say that the Committee on Indian Currency were considering their report, which had not yet been presented to the Secretary of State. He could not, therefore, give an answer as to laying the report on the table, but it was not probable that it could be laid before February 28.

THE PAMIRS.

Mr. T. G. Bowles asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had been informed that in the spring of last year an Afghan force attacked and drove out from Somatash, in the Alichur Pamir, a Chinese force, then in occupation of that place: whether the Afghans subsequently carried off the Kirghiz chiefs of Brazilla Jal and Bash Gumbaz, together with several families of the inhabitants; whether any demand for an explanation of these acts had been addressed by the Chinese Government to her Majesty's Government as representing the Ameer of Afghanistan; and whether such demand had been entertained by her Majesty's Government; and if so, what explanation had been afforded. Sir E. Grey: As regards the first point, it is generally correct that an occurrence of the kind stated took place. As regards the second, all knowledge of it is denied by the Ameer, who has asked for further particulars of the alleged incident. With regard to both, communications of the most friendly nature have passed between her Majesty's Government and that of China. The Chinese Government have asked for explanations from her Majesty's Government.

THE KACHINS.

On the 23rd ultimo in the Commons Mr. T. G. Bowles asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table of the House information respecting the cause and origin of the warlike operations now being carried on against the Kachins on the Upper Irrawaddy, adjacent to Burma.

Sir E. Grey said: The operations in question were rendered necessary by repeated raids of the Kachin tribes in the hills on the settled villages situated in the plain country east of the Irrawaddy. An attempt was first made to repress these by punitive expeditions, and as that measure proved insufficient a more definite attempt was made in 1891 and 1892 to enforce order among the tribes, with a view to the safety of the villages under our jurisdiction and the proper protection of the great trade routes between Yunnan and Mandalay. Representations have been made by the Chinese Government, and explanations have been given in reply which have been received in a friendly manner. Negotiations are in progress with China for a settlement of the frontier, which it is hoped may shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is not desired to continue the operations longer or further than is necessary for the objects already mentioned, and there is no reason to believe that they will give rise to Chinese irruptions of the nature indicated. At this stage of the negotiations it would not be desirable to make the correspondence public.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to Mr. St. John Brodrick, said in addition to the 580 Crimean and Indian veterans already pensioned, 1,000 men who complied with the conditions laid down had applied for pension. Probably only one-eighth of this would receive pensions this year unless the provision was extended.

MR. OLIVER AND THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Keay asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State has received a memorial, dated last October, from Mr. Oliver, head-master of the High School, Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay, regarding the appointment of principal of the Elphinstone High School at Bombay, and if so what reply has been given thereto. Whether he is aware that Mr. Oliver has served with distinction in the Bombay Educational Department for eighteen years, having for ten years acted as professor of English literature in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, and, also as vice-principal of the Elphinstone High School in Bombay for five years. Whether he is aware that in December last the Government of Bombay gazetted to the appointment of principal of the Elphinstone High School in Bombay, a Mr. Prior, who has only been employed in the department for two years, and only in subordinate posts. And whether he can state the reason why the appointment in question, has been conferred on Mr. Prior in supersession of an officer so greatly his senior in the service.

Sir E. Grey: The Secretary of State received the memorial and replied that he declined to interfere on Mr. Oliver's behalf. Mr. Oliver is the head-master of the Ahmedabad High School. He has been more than nineteen years in Government service, and has held acting appointments as indicated in the question. Mr. Prior, whom the Government of Bombay have appointed Principal of the Elphinstone High School in Bombay, was head-master of the Poona High School—an appointment not more subordinate than that of head-master of the Ahmedabad School. He has been upwards of three years in the service; and the Bombay Government (with whom lies the making of all such appointments acting on official reports and the recommendation of the head of the Educational Department, were of opinion that the interests of the public were best served by the appointment of Mr. Prior.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Divorce Court on February 21, before Lord Justice Lopes, the case of Whiteside v. Whiteside and Meo came on for hearing. This was the petition of William Sideley Whiteside, formerly in the Madras Civil Service, for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, who is an artist. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Searle represented the respondent; and Mr. Deane appeared for the co-respondent. Both the respondent and co-respondent filed answers, denying the adultery; but they refused to go into the box. Mr. Inderwick, in opening the case for the petitioner, said the parties were married as far back as 1857 at Madras. There were four children of the marriage, the eldest daughter being now married. Mrs. Whiteside was the daughter of a gentleman in the Bengal Civil Service. They lived in India until 1872, when, owing to some differences between them, she left him and went to England, taking the children with her. Mr. Whiteside allowed her 1,200l. a year. She took a house in Church Row, Hampstead, and she made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who afterwards came to live in her house. On Sept. 26, 1876, she took a place at Appledore, in Devonshire. She went down there in the following spring accompanied by Mr. Meo. Some of the children came on later in the week. In Christmas 1877 they all returned to Hampstead. They afterwards visited the Continent together. In May 1879 the petitioner, who had two months' leave of absence, came to England and went to seek his wife at Church Row. Mr. Meo who was living in the house suddenly cleared out when the telegram was received by Mrs. Whiteside from her husband at Folkestone, saying he would call upon her that evening. Mr. Whiteside had not the smallest conception that this man had been living at the house. He was under the impression that Mr. Meo was courting the daughter, but finding that he was not a very desirable person to be connected with the family he objected to his coming. In July 1879 the petitioner returned to India, his leave of absence having expired. Mr. Meo then took lodgings in Camden Town. Evidence would be called to show that Mrs. Whiteside visited him at these lodgings. Matters coming to the knowledge of the husband, he filed his petition in October 1891. William Sideley Whiteside, the petitioner, gave evidence in support of counsel's statement. He was, he said, married to the respondent at St. George's Cathedral, Madras. She was under age at the time. He was now allowing her £800, a year. Emily Pocknell, formerly in the service of Mrs. Whiteside at Church Row, said that Meo used to come to the house once a day. He stayed two or three hours as a rule. After the visit to Devonshire he came to live at the house. He occupied a bedroom close to Mrs. Whiteside's Mrs. Whiteside was about forty years of age, and Mr. Meo was about twenty-four. The petitioner recalled, identified his wife's handwriting in letters signed "Meo" relating to the purchasing of some property in Devonshire. When over in England in 1879, his daughter had told him that Meo was offensive and that she did not like him and that her brothers also disliked him so much that they always left the room when he came in. His daughter did not tell him that Meo was living in the house. Meo was christened "The Greaser" because he was so dirty. Charlotte Jane Shepherd, who lived in Church Row, said she knew Meo. She had seen him going in and out of Mrs. Whiteside's house at all times of the day.

His lordship said he had no hesitation in saying that adultery had been clearly established. Mr. Whiteside had taken proceedings as soon as he was aware of the circumstances. He was entitled to a decree "nisi" with costs.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 21.

5th Lancers—Maj T Fletcher retires on retired pay.

8th Hussars—Capt B T Mahon is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

10th Hussars—Lt Lord W A Cavendish-Bentinck to be Capt, vice C H Lord Southampton, resigned.

14th Hussars—Capt H Kirk retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Sup Capt G H C Hamilton to be Capt, vice H Kirk; Lt C Stacey to be Capt, vice Sir J P Miller, Bart, resigned; Second Lt W Henry to be Lt, vice C Stacey.

16th Lancers—Capt H W Wyndham Quin to be Maj, vice H Graham, promoted Lt-Col on half pay.

17th Lancers—Second Lt H C Noel to be Lt, vice F P M Maryon-Wilson, deceased.

Royal Engineers—Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M A, to be Second Lts:—A Meares, A G Wolff, J R Dashwood, S G Loch, S H Wilson, T E Kelsall, D Ogilvie, E G Henderson, H M'C Cowie, R L B Thompson, F R S Gervers, W K Ru sell, C P Gunter, C N North, and H E C Cowie.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col D Makcill-Cricht on Maitland Commanding the 101st Regimental District (Royal Munster Fus), retires on half-pay.

Col M M Gillies, from Lt-Col half-pay, to be Col to command the 2nd Regimental District (the Duke of Cornwall's L I), vice Col G C Swiney, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire

LINE BATTALIONS.

Oxfordshire L I—Queen's (Indian) Cadet J C A G Mackenzie from the R M C, to be Second Lt, in succession to Lt J D W Davy, promoted.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Surg-Maj-Gen S A Hathgow, C B, M D, D S O, is placed on retired pay. Surg-Capts to be Surg-Majs:—J R Dold, M B, F R C S Eng; G E Twiss, F R C S I; R F Adams, M B; C G D Mosse, F R C S I; A B Cotcell, F R C S Edin; T Archer, M D; H J R Moberly; A P Hart, M B; H J Barnes; W G A, Bedford M B; R Jennings, M D; S C B Robinson; R W Ford; G Coutts, M B; A Sharpe, M D; W J Baker; A T Slozgett; H K Allport, M D; E Butt, F R C S I; S Townsend, M D; T Pollard, Victoria (undated); G Gibson, M B; H A Rhodes; L W Shwabey; R Hamilton; W Rowney, M D; W N Lucas; MB, C J Addison; A G Kay, M B; W W Pope; R Porter, M B; C A P Mitchell, M D; F R C S Edin; G J Coates, M D; T B A Tuckey; R A Harris; T H Parke; F A B Daly, M B; F R C S I; A S Ross, M D; J Mathaby, M B; F R C S I; J Maconachie, F R C S Edin; A H Morgan; M W O'Keefe, M D; T J O'Donnell; J Osburne; R P Hetherington, M B; T A Dixon, and W C Poole, M B, F R C S I.

Surg-Capt J P Myles, from the Seconded List, to be Surg-Capt.

Half-Pay—Majs to be Lt-Cols: R F Willoughby, from the Royal Scots Fus; and M H Archdale, from 12th Lancers.

MEMORANDA.

Maj-Gen A E A Fitis, C S I, is placed on retired pay.

Lt-Col and Col Sir C W Wilson, K C B, K C M G, half-pay, R E, is granted the temporary rank of Maj-Gen whilst holding the appointment of D G O S.

Lt-Col H R H Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, K G, is granted the rank of Col in the Army.

Lt Cols, half-pay retire on retired pay:—Col C P Cramer, C B and M H Archdale.

Qmr and Hon Lt W Drake, R H G, is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

REAR-ADMIRAL H S Stephenson, C B, to be Commandr-in-Chief on the Pacific Station (Mar 2).

Captains—R Poore, to Tourmaline, undated; A St Clair, to Archilles, W A D Acland, to Edgar (Mar 2).

Commanders—J R Jellicoe, to Archilles (Mar 2), and to Victoria, undated; A C Galloway, to Belleisle, F W Kerry to Edgar (Mar 3), P W Bush, to Sans Pareil, to date Feb 20.

Lieutenants—H W Thierens, H T Hibbert, and H A Bruce to excellent (additional) (all Feb 25); W Hayn s, R N R, to Excellent (additional), (Feb 25); P G V Vander Byl, as First Lt E G Gregg, R G C Lawton, S R Henry Lowe, H W Theed (N), and F H Markham, acting, to N R, to Edgar; G H Haswell, to Iron Duke (Mar 2); E S Fitzherbert, to Edgar (D), W Carey, to Vernon (Mar 2); H O Parish, to St Vincent (Feb 24); J Knowles, to Sans Pareil; M Miller, to Belleisle (Mar 10); W L T Saunders, (acting) R N R, to Excellent (additional Feb 25); C J Eyres, for special gunnery duties at Malta, R L H Armstrong, for special torpedo duties at Malta; H L Heath (T), P H Munro and C J Collins to Victoria (undated).

Sub-Lieutenants—A B W Higginson to Edgar (Mar 2); H D R Watson and M L Hulton, to Victoria, undated; F C Loring and A C Leveson, to Victoria, undated; C E Anson, to Blenheim, for navigating duties, Mar 2.

Midshipmen—H J L W K Wilcox, E O Gladstone, C G Hanks, H W Richards, B J Snowdon, and H A Clifton to Edgar (Mar 2); N M Lewis, L Inglis, A C Grieve, A G B Fawkes, J G Lumsden, Hon G A Ward, H M Lanyon, H G Innes, W E Henley and H W Gambier, to Victoria, additional, undated.

Naval Cadets—J E Gordon and J S Parker to Edgar (Mar 2); O W Ormsby, L J P Scarlett, F S Stocks, and P D Robert West, to Victoria, additional, undated.

Staff Commanders—W S Chambers, to Vivid (Feb 22); T H Smith, to Victoria, Edmund E Greaves, to Archilles (Mar 2).

Inspector of Machinery—T Meiro e, to Terror, additional, as Superintent Engineer, Bermuda Yard (Feb 17).

Fleet Engineers—H T Wheeler, to Edgar (Mar 2); R S Lee, to Victoria and Albert (Feb 21).

Staff Engineers—W H Bransdon, to Royal Arthur (additional), for Equimalt Yard (Feb 25); E Jackson, to Tourmaline; A J Trench, to Hibernia (additional); W Wolff, to Vivid (additional), for Malta Yard; W Wishart, to Vivid (additional), First Assistant to Chief Engineer, Devonport Yard; W Rabbidge, to Victory (additional), as First Assistant to Chief Engineer Ports-mouth Yard; T Thomas, to Vivid (additional) Acting First Assistant at Devonport Yard.

Engineers—A R Pattisen, to Wildfire (additional); D Peacock, to Hawke; T H Pound, to Arethusa; H Monkhouse, to Belleisle; E Swinley, to Hood (Feb 13); M Stuart, to Edgar (Feb. 2); H W Metcalfe, to Jumaica Dockyard (Feb 28).

Assistant Engineer—E J Weeks, to Howke (Feb 16); E H Pearce, to Tourmaline (undated); F W Marshall and R Baron, to Edgar (Mar 2).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—Rev G H Marwood, to Royal Arthur (Mar 2).

Staff Paymasters—J M Bruce, to Tourmaline (undated; W J Kilroy, to Edgar (Mar 2).

Fleet Paymasters—H C Perkins, to Achilles (Mar 2); V D S Rickard, to Victoria (undated).

Assistant-Paymasters—R J Lee, to Tourmaline; F W Preece, to Edgar (Mar 2); W H Campion, J A Clarke, T Seaman, and C H Pollard, to Victoria (undated); G Graham, to Hibernia; G Grant, to the Duke of Wellington (Mar 2).

Clerks—K S Hay, to Narcissus (Mar 17); E O Dennys, to Swiftsure, F C W Griffith, to Eizar (Mar 2); H R Allen and F H Franklin, to Victoria, (undated); R H G Phillips, to Achilles (Mar 2).

Assistant Clerks—B H Woodman, to Edgar (Mar 2); F C V Brown and B C Allen, to Orlando, supernumerary (Feb 21).

Gunners—J H Wells, to Hibernia; H Stevens, to Excellent; W Howse, to Kite (all Feb 13); F R Bowland, to Neptune (Feb 17); B G Carroll, to Iris (F b 17); C Shillitoe to Sterling (Feb 17) (a); T Willard, to Empress of India (Feb 14); W G Richards to Cyclops (Feb 14); J Kirby, to Royal Arthur (Mar 2).

Chief Boatswain—J Willouzhby, to Royal Arthur (additional), for Esquimalt Yard (undated).

Boatswains—G O'Shaughnessy, to Malaber (Feb 11); S Surry (a), to St Vincent (Feb 11); T Nineham, to Royal Arthur (Mar 2).

Carpenter—D Morgan, to Tourmaline.

Admiralty, Feb 14 1893—Sub-Lt W S Nicholson has been promoted to the rank of Lt in her Majesty's Fleet (Feb 14).

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 18, 1887, Chief Boatswain J Leech has this day been allowed to assume the hon rank of Lt in her Majesty's Fleet.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The following Sub-Lts (Feb 6):—R V Woods, T Chope, W L D Chapman, F J Symons, J N Farron.

Feb 17.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 21, 1873, Commander H N Alleyne has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Capt.

NOTICES.

A

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